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CONSTITUTION.

NEW CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

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PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and humbly invoking His guidance, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE 1.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the general, great, and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and unalterably established, we declare that

SECTION 1. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness.

SEC. 2. All power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness. For the advancement of these ends they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish their government in such manner as they may think proper.

SEC. 3. All men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; no man can of right be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience, and no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship.

SEC. 4. No person who acknowledges the being of a God, and a future state of rewards and punishments shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this Commonwealth.

SEC. 5. Elections shall be free and equal; and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

SEC. 6. Trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and the right thereof remain inviolate.

SEC. 7. The printing press shall be free to every person who may undertake to examine the proceedings of the Legislature or any branch of government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write, and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. No conviction shall be had in any prosecution for the publication of papers relating to the official conduct of officers or men in public capacity, or to any other matter proper for public investigation or information, where the fact that such publication was not maliciously or negligently made shall be established to the satisfaction of the jury; and in all indictments for libels the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

SEC. 8. The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures, and no warrant to search any place or to seize any person or things, shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, subscribed to by the affiant.

SEC. 9. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to meet the witnesses face to face, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and in prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage; he cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

SEC. 10. No person shall for any indictable offense be proceeded against criminally, by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court, for oppression or misdemeanor in office. No person shall for the same offence be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall private property be taken or applied to public use without authority of law, and without just compensation being first made or secured.

SEC. 11. All courts shall be open; and every man for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial, or delay. Suits may be brought against the Commonwealth in such manner, in such courts, and in such cases, as the Legislature may by law direct.

SEC. 12. No power of suspending laws shall be exercised unless by the Legislature or by its authority.

SEC. 13. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

SEC. 14 All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident or presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

SEC. 15. No commission of oyer and terminer or jail delivery shall be issued.

SEC. 16. The person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 17. No *ex post facto* law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making irrevocable any grant of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed.

SEC. 18. No person shall be attainted of treason or felony by the Legislature.

SEC. 19. No attainder shall work corruption of blood, nor, except during the life of the offender, forfeiture of estate to the Commonwealth; the estate of such persons as shall destroy their own lives shall descend or vest as in cases of natural death, and if any person shall be killed by casualty, there shall be no forfeiture by reason thereof.

SEC. 20. The citizens have a right in a peaceable manner to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances or other proper purposes, by petition, address or remonstrance.

SEC. 21. The right of citizens to bear arms in defense of themselves and the State shall not be questioned.

SEC. 22. No standing army shall, in time of peace, be kept up without the consent of the Legislature and the military shall in all cases, and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SEC. 23. No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

SEC. 24. The Legislature shall not grant any title of nobility or hereditary distinction, nor create any office, the appointment to which shall be for a longer term than during good behavior.

SEC. 25. Emigration from the State shall not be prohibited.

SEC. 26. To guard against transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, we declare that everything in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall forever remain inviolate.

ARTICLE II.

THE LEGISLATURE

SECTION 1. The legislative power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. Members of the General Assembly shall be chosen at the general election every second year. Their term of service shall begin on the first day of December next after their election. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in either House the presiding officer thereof shall issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the term.

SEC. 3. Senators shall be elected for the term of four years and Representatives for the term of two years.

SEC. 4. The General Assembly shall meet at 12 o'clock noon, on the first Tuesday of January every second year, and at other times when convened by the Governor, but shall hold no adjourned annual session after the year 1878. In case of a vacancy in the office of United States Senator from this Commonwealth, in a recess between sessions, the Governor shall convene the two houses by proclamation on notice not exceeding sixty days to fill the same.

SEC. 5. Senators shall be at least twenty-five years of age, and Representatives twenty-one years of age. They shall have been citizens and inhabitants of the State four years, and inhabitants of their respective districts one year next before their election (unless absent on the public business of the United States or of this State), and shall reside in their respective districts during their terms of service.

SEC. 6. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this Commonwealth, and no member of Congress or other person holding any office (except of attorney-at-law or in the militia) under the United States or this Commonwealth shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. No person hereafter convicted of embezzlement of public moneys, bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime, shall be eligible to the General Assembly or capable of holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth.

SEC. 8. The members of the General Assembly shall receive such salary and mileage for regular and special sessions as shall be fixed by law, and no other compensation whatever, whether for service upon committee or otherwise. No member of either house shall, during the term for which he may have been elected, receive any increase of salary, or mileage, under any law passed during such term.

SEC. 9. The Senate shall, at the beginning and close of each regular session, and at such other times as may be necessary, elect one of its members president pro tempore who shall perform the duties of the Lieutenant Governor, in any case of absence or disability of that officer, and whenever the said office of Lieutenant Governor shall be vacant. The House of Representatives shall elect one of its members as Speaker. Each House shall choose its other officers, and shall judge of the election and qualification of its members.

SEC. 10. A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

SEC. 11. Each house shall have power to determine the rules of its proceedings and punish its members or other persons for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence, to enforce obedience to its process, to protect its members against violence, or offers of bribes or private solicitation, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, to expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause, and shall have all other powers necessary for the legislature of a free State. A member expelled for corruption shall not thereafter be eligible to either house, and punishment for contempt or disorderly behavior shall not bar an indictment for the same offence.

SEC. 12. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and from time to time publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journal.

SEC. 13. The sessions of each house and of committees of the whole shall be open, unless when the business is such as ought to be kept secret.

SEC. 14. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 15. The members of the General Assembly shall in all cases, except treason, felony, violation of their oath of office, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SEC. 16. The State shall be divided into fifty Senatorial districts of compact and contiguous territory, as nearly equal in population as may be, and each district shall be entitled to elect one Senator. Each county containing one or more ratios of population shall be entitled to one Senator for each ratio, and to an additional Senator for a surplus of population exceeding three-fifths of a ratio; but no county shall form a separate district unless it shall contain four-fifths of a ratio, except where the adjoining counties are each entitled to one or more Senators, when such county may be assigned a Senator or less than four fifths and exceeding one-half of a ratio, and no county shall be devided unless entitled to two or more Senators. No city or county shall be entitled to separate representation exceeding one-sixth of the whole number of Senators. No ward, borough, or township shall be divided in the formation of a district. The Senatorial ratio shall be ascertained by dividing the population of the State by the number fifty.

SEC. 17. The members of the House of Representatives shall be apportioned among the several counties, on a ratio obtained by dividing the population of the State ascertained by the most recent United States census by two hundred. Every county containing less than five ratios shall have one representative for every full ratio, and an additional representative when the surplus exceeds half a ratio; but each county shall have at least one representative. Every county containing five ratios or more shall have one representative for every full ratio. Every city containing a population equal to a ratio shall elect separately its proportion of the representatives allotted to the county in which it is located. Every city entitled to more than four representatives, and every county having over one hundred thousand inhabitants, shall be divided into districts of compact and contiguous territory, each district to elect its proportion of representatives according to its population, but no district shall elect more than four representatives.

SEC. 18. The General Assembly at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, and immediately after each United States decennial census, shall apportion the State into Senatorial and Representative districts agreeably to the provisions of the two next preceding sections.

ARTICLE III.

LEGISLATION.

SECTION 1. No law shall be passed except by bill, and no bill shall be so altered or amended on its passage through either house as to change its original purpose.

SEC. 2. No bill shall be considered unless referred to a committee, returned therefrom, and printed for the use of the members.

SEC. 3. No bill, except general appropriation bills, shall be passed, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title.

SEC. 4. Every bill shall be read at length on three different days in each house; all amendments made thereto shall be printed for the use of the members before the final vote is taken on the bill, and no bill shall become a law unless on its final passage the vote be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the persons voting for and against the same be entered on the journal, and a majority of the members elected to each house be recorded thereon as voting in its favor.

SEC. 5. No amendment to bills by one house shall be concurred in by the other, except by the vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting for and against recorded upon the journal thereof; and reports of committees of conference shall be adopted in either house only by the vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting recorded upon the journal.

SEC. 6. No law shall be revived, amended, or the provisions thereof extended or conferred by reference to its title only, but so much thereof as is revived, amended, extended, or conferred, shall be re-enacted and published at length.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law:

Authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens;

Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts;

Changing the names of persons or places;

Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases;

Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets, or alleys;

Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State;

Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys;

Relating to cemeteries, graveyards or public grounds not of the State;

Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children;

Locating or changing county seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines;

Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters;

For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting;

Granting divorces;

Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits, or schools districts;

Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or schools districts;

Changing the laws of descent or succession;

Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate;

Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen: justices of the peace, magistrates, or constables;

Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses, and the raising of money for such purposes;

Fixing the rate of interest;

Affecting the estate of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment;

Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the Treasury;

Exempting property from taxation;

Regulating labor, trade, mining, or manufacturing;

Creating corporations, or amending, renewing, or extending the charters thereof;

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity; or

To any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track. Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law, but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed. Nor shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for.

SEC. 8. No local or special bill shall be passed unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality where the matter or the thing to be effected may be situated, which notice shall be at least thirty days prior to the introduction into the General Assembly of such bill, and in the manner to be provided by law; the evidence of such notice having been published, shall be exhibited in the General Assembly before such act shall be passed.

SEC. 9. The presiding officer of each house shall, in the presence of the house over which he presides, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the General Assembly, after their titles have been publicly read immediately before signing, and the fact of signing shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 10. The General Assembly shall prescribe by law the number, duties, and compensation of the officers and employees of each house, and no payment shall be made from the State Treasury, or be in any way authorized to any person, except to an acting officer or employee elected or appointed in pursuance of law.

SEC. 11. No bill shall be passed giving any extra compensation to any public officer, servant, employee, agent, or contractor, after services shall have been rendered or contract made, nor providing for the payment of any claim against the Commonwealth, without previous authority of law.

SEC. 12 All stationery, printing, paper, and fuel used in the legislative and other departments of government shall be furnished, and the printing, binding, and distributing of the laws, journals, department reports, and all other printing and binding, and the repairing and furnishing the halls and rooms used for the meetings of the General Assembly and its committees, shall be performed under contract, to be given to the lowest responsible bidder below such maximum price and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law; no member or officer of any department of the government shall be in any way interested in such contracts, and all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer.

SEC. 13. No law shall extend the term of any public officer, or increase or diminish his salary or emoluments after his election or appointment.

SEC. 14. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose amendments as in other bills.

SEC. 15. The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and for public schools; all other appropriations shall be made by separate bill, each embracing but one subject.

SEC. 16. No money shall be paid out of the Treasury except upon appropriations made by law and on warrant drawn by the proper officer in pursuance thereof.

SEC. 17. No appropriation shall be made to any charitable or educational institution not under the absolute control of the Commonwealth, other than normal schools established by law for the professional training of teachers for the public schools of the State, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House.

SEC. 18. No appropriations (except for pensions or gratuities for military services) shall be made for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes, to any person or community, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution, corporation or association.

SEC. 19. The General Assembly may make appropriations of money to institutions wherein the widows of soldiers are supported or assisted or the orphans of soldiers are maintained and educated; but such appropriations shall be applied exclusively to the support of such widows and orphans.

SEC. 20. The General Assembly shall not delegate to any special commission, private corporation or association, any power to make, supervise or interfere with any municipal improvement, money, property, or effects, whether held in trust or otherwise, or to levy taxes or perform any municipal function whatever.

SEC. 21. No act of the General Assembly shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for injuries to persons or property, and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted; no act shall prescribe any limitations of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to persons or property, or for other causes different from those fixed by general laws regulating actions against natural persons, and such acts now existing are avoided.

SEC. 22. No act of the General Assembly shall authorize the investment of trust funds by executors, administrators, guardians, or other trustees, in the bonds or stock of any private corporation, and such acts now existing are avoided, saving investments heretofore made.

SEC. 23. The power to change the venue in civil and criminal cases shall be vested in the courts, to be exercised in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 24. No obligation or liability of any railroad or other corporation, held or owned by the Commonwealth, shall ever be exchanged, transferred, remitted, postponed, or in any way diminished by the General Assembly, nor shall such liability or obligation be released, except by payment thereof into the State Treasury.

SEC. 25. When the General Assembly shall be convened in special session, there shall be no legislation upon subjects other than those designated in the proclamation of the Governor, calling such session.

SEC. 26. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary (except on the question of adjournment) shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him, or being disapproved, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of both houses, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

SEC. 27. No State office shall be continued or created for the inspection or measuring of any merchandise, manufacture, or commodity, but any county or municipality may appoint such officers when authorized by law.

SEC. 28. No law changing the locality of the capital of the State shall be valid until the same shall have been submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth at a general election, and ratified and approved by them.

SEC. 29. A member of the General Assembly who shall solicit, demand, or receive, or consent to receive, directly or indirectly, for himself or for another, from any company, corporation, or person, any money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, reward, thing of value or enjoyment, or of personal advantage or promise thereof, for his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, or with an understanding, expressed or implied, that his vote or official action shall be in any way influenced thereby, or who shall solicit or demand any such money or other advantage, matter, or thing aforesaid for another, as the consideration of his vote or official influence or for withholding the same, or shall give or withhold his vote or influence in consideration of the payment or promise of such money, advantage, matter, or thing to another, shall be held guilty of bribery within the meaning of this Constitution, and shall incur the disabilities provided thereby for said offence, and such additional punishment as is or shall be provided by law.

SEC. 30. Any person who shall, directly or indirectly, offer, give, or promise any money, or thing of value, testimonial, privilege, or personal advantage, to any executive or judicial officer or member of the General Assembly, to influence him in the performance of any of his public or official duties, shall be guilty of bribery, and be punished in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 31. The offense of corrupt solicitation of members of the General Assembly or of public officers of the State, or of any municipal division thereof, and any occupation or practice of solicitation of such members or officers, to influence their official action, shall be defined by law, and shall be punished by fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 32. Any person may be compelled to testify in any lawful investigation or judicial proceeding, against any person who may be charged with having committed the offense of bribery or corrupt solicitation, or practices of solicitation, and shall not be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding, except for perjury in giving such testimony, and any person convicted of either of the offences aforesaid, shall, as part of the punishment therefor, be disqualified from holding any office or position of honor, trust, or profit in this Commonwealth.

SEC. 33. A member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill proposed or pending before the General Assembly shall disclose the fact to the house of which he is a member, and shall not vote thereon.

ARTICLE IV.

THE EXECUTIVE.

SECTION 1. The Executive Department of this Commonwealth shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and a Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SEC. 2. The supreme executive power shall be vested in the Governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; he shall be chosen on the day of the general election by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, at the places where they shall vote for Representatives. The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government, directed to the President of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of the members of both houses of the General Assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor, but if two or more be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the joint vote of the members of both houses. Contested elections shall be determined by a committee, to be selected from both houses of the General Assembly, and formed and regulated in such manner as shall be directed by law.

SEC. 3. The Governor shall hold his office during four years from the third Tuesday of January next ensuing his election, and shall not be eligible to the office for the next succeeding term.

SEC. 4. A Lieutenant Governor shall be chosen at the same time, in the same manner, for the same term, and subject to the same provisions as the Governor; he shall be president of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

SEC. 5. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor except a citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of thirty years, and have been seven years next preceding his election an inhabitant of the State, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State.

SEC. 6. No member of Congress or person holding any office under the United States or this State shall exercise the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

SEC. 7. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the Commonwealth, and of the militia, except when they shall be called into the actual service of the United States.

SEC. 8. He shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen in offices to which he may appoint during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill.

If the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy.

But in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election.

In acting on Executive nominations, the Senate shall sit with open doors, and in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 9. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, to grant reprieves, commutations of sentence and pardons, except in cases of impeachment; but no pardon shall be granted, nor sentence commuted except upon the recommendation in writing of the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, and Secretary of Internal Affairs, or any three of them, after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open session, and such recommendation, with reasons therefor at length, shall be recorded and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 10. He may require information in writing from the officers of the Executive Department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 11. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may judge expedient.

SEC. 12. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly, and in case of disagreement between the two houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not exceeding four months. He shall have power to convene the Senate in extraordinary session, by proclamation, for the transaction of executive business.

SEC. 13. In case of the death, conviction on impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, or other disability of the Governor, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office for the remainder of the term, or until the disability be removed, shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor.

SEC. 14. In case of a vacancy in the office of Lieutenant Governor, or when the Lieutenant Governor shall be impeached by the House of Representatives, or shall be unable to exercise the duties of his office, the powers, duties, and emoluments thereof for the remainder of the term, or until the disability be removed, shall devolve upon the President *pro tempore*, of the Senate; and the President pro tempore shall in like manner become Governor if a vacancy or disability shall occur in the office of Governor; his seat as Senator shall become vacant whenever he shall become Governor, and shall be filled by election as any other vacancy in the Senate.

SEC. 15. Every bill which shall have passed both Houses shall be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if he shall not approve, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, which House shall enter the objections at large upon their journal, and proceed to re-consider it. If, after such re-consideration, two-thirds of all the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other house, by which, likewise, it shall be re-considered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the members elected to that house, it shall be a law; but in such cases the voters of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless he shall file the same, with his objections, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and give notice thereof by public proclamation within thirty days after such adjournment.

SEC. 16. The Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any bill making appropriations of money, embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items of appropriation disapproved shall be void, unless repassed according to the rules and limitations presribed for the passage of other bills over the Executive veto.

SEC. 17. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside upon the trial of any contested election of Governor or Lieutenant Governor, and shall decide questions regarding the admissability of evidence, and shall, upon request of the committee, pronounce his opinion upon other questions of law involved in the trial. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall exercise the duties of their respective offices until their successors shall be duly qualified.

SEC. 18. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall keep a record of all official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and when required lay the same, with all papers, minutes, and vouchers relating thereto, before either branch of the General Assembly, and perform such other duties as may be enjoined upon him by law.

SEC. 19. The Secretary of Internal Affairs shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Surveyor General, subject to such changes as shall be made by law. His department shall embrace a bureau of industrial statistics, and he shall discharge such duties relating to corporations, to the charitable institutions, the agricultural, manufacturing, mining, mineral, timber, and other material or business interests of the State as may be prescribed by law. He shall annually, and at such other times as may be required by law, make report to the General Assembly.

SEC. 20. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Superintendent of Common Schools, subject to such changes as shall be made by law.

SEC. 21. The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; of the Auditor General, three years, and of the State Treasurer, two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

SEC. 22. The present Great Seal of Pennsylvania shall be the seal of the State.

All commissions shall be in the name and by authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and be sealed with the State seal and signed by the Governor.

ARTICLE V.

THE JUDICIARY.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in the Supreme Court, in courts of common pleas, courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, courts of quarter sessions of the peace, orphans' courts, magistrates' courts, and in such other courts as the General Assembly may from time to time establish.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of seven judges, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at large. They shall hold their offices for the term of twenty-one years, if they so long behave themselves well, but shall not be again eligible. The judge whose commission shall first expire shall be chief justice, and thereafter each judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be chief justice.

SEC. 3. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall extend over the State, and the judges thereof shall, by virtue of their offices, be justices of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery in the several counties; they shall have original jurisdiction in cases of injunction, and, where a corporation is a party defendant, of habeas corpus, of mandamus, and to courts of inferior jurisdiction; and in case of quo warranto as to all officers of the Commonwealth whose jurisdiction extends over the State, but shall not exercise any other original jurisdiction; they shall have appellate jurisdiction by appeal, certiorari or writ of error in all cases, as is now or may hereafter be provided by law.

SEC. 4. Until otherwise directed by law, the courts of common pleas shall continue as at present established, except as herein changed; not more than four counties shall, at any time, be included in one judicial district organized for said courts.

SEC. 5. Whenever a county shall contain forty thousand inhabitants, it shall constitute a separate judicial district, and shall effect one judge learned in the law; and the General Assembly shall provide for additional judges, as the business of the said district may require. Counties containing a population less than is sufficient to constitute separate districts shall be formed into convenient single districts, or, if necessary, may be attached to contiguous districts, as the General Assembly may provide. The office of associate judge, not learned in the law, is abolished in counties forming separate district; but the several associate judges in office when this constitution shall be adopted shall serve for their unexpired terms.

SEC. 6. In the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny, all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the District Courts and Courts of Common Pleas, subject to such changes as may be made by this constitution or by law, shall be in Philadelphia vested in four, and in Allegheny in two distinct and separate courts of equal and co-ordinate jurisdiction, composed of three judges each; the said courts in Philadelphia shall be designated respectively as the Court of Common Pleas number one, number two, number three and number four, and in Allegheny as the Court of Common Pleas number one and number two, but the number of said courts may be by law increased, from time to time, and shall be in like manner designated by successive numbers; the number of judges in any of said courts or in any county where the establishment of an additional court may be authorized by law, may be increased from time to time; and whenever such increase shall amount in the whole to three, such three judges shall compose a distinct and separate court as aforesaid, which shall be numbered as aforesaid. In Philadelphia all suits shall be instituted in the said Courts of Common Pleas, without designating the number of said court, and the several courts shall distribute and apportion the business among them in such manner as shall be provided by rules of court, and each court to which any suit shall be thus assigned shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, subject to change of venue, as shall be provided by law. In Allegheny each court shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all proceedings at law and in equity commenced therein, subject to change of venue as may be provided by law.

SEC. 7. For Philadelphia there shall be one Prothonotary's office, and one Prothonotary for all said courts, to be appointed by the judges of said courts, and to hold office for three years, subject to removal by a majority of the said judges; the said Prothonotary shall appoint such assistants as may be necessary and authorized by said courts, and he and his assistants shall receive fixed salaries, to be determined by law and paid by said county; all fees collected in said office, except such as may be by law due to the Commonwealth, shall be paid by the Prothonotary into the county treasury. Each court shall have its separate dockets, except the judgment docket, which shall contain the judgments and liens of all the said courts, as is or may be directed by law.

SEC. 8. The said courts in the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny respectively shall, from time to time, in turn, detail one or more of their judges to hold the courts of Oyer and Terminer and the courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of said counties in such manner as may be directed by law.

SEC. 9. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas learned in the law shall be judges of the courts of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and of the Orphan's Court, and within their respective districts shall be justices of the peace as to criminal matters.

SEC. 10. The judges of the courts of Common Pleas within their respective counties, shall have power to issue writs of certiorari to justices of the peace and other inferior courts not of record, and to cause their proceeding to be brought before them and right and justice to be done.

SEC. 11. Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs, and townships at the time of the election of constables, by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district, or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward, or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward, or district for one year next proceeding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district.

SEC. 12. In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each 30,000 inhabitants, one court not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be five years, and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates, no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished.

SEC. 13. All fees, fines, and penalties in said courts shall be paid into the county treasury.

SEC. 14 In all cases of summary conviction in this Commonwealth, or of judgment in suit for a penalty before a magistrate, or court not of record, either party may appeal to such court of record as may be prescribed by law, upon allowance of the appellate court or judge thereof, upon cause shown.

SEC. 15. All judges required to be learned in the law, except the judges of the Supreme Court, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside, and shall hold their offices for the period of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well; but for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground for impeachment, the Governor may remove any of them on the address of two-thirds of each house of the General Assembly.

SEC. 16. Whenever two judges of the Supreme Court are to be chosen for the same term of service, each voter shall vote for one only, and when three are to be chosen, he shall vote for no more than two; candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected.

SEC. 17. Should any two or more judges of the Supreme Court, or any two or more judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the same district be elected at the same time, they shall, as soon after the election as convenient, cast lots for priority of commission, and certify the result to the Governor, who shall issue their commissions in accordance therewith.

SEC. 18. The judges of the Supreme Court and the judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and all other judges required to be learned in the law, shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, which shall be fixed by law, and paid by the State. They shall receive no other compensation, fees, or perquisites of office for their services from any source, nor hold any other office of profit under the United States, this State or any other State.

SEC. 19. The judges of the Supreme Court, during their continuance in office, shall reside within this Commonwealth; and the other judges during their countinuance in office, shall reside within the district for which they shall be respectively elected.

SEC. 20. The several Courts of Common Pleas, besides the powers herein conferred, shall have and exercise within their respective districts, subject to such changes as may be made by law, such chancery powers as are now vested by law in the several Courts of Common Pleas of this Commonwealth, or as may hereafter be conferred upon them by law.

SEC. 21. No duties shall be imposed by law upon the Supreme Court or any of the judges thereof, except such as are judicial, nor shall any of the judges thereof exercise any power of appointment, except as herein provided. The Court of Nisi Prius is hereby abolished, and no court of original jurisdiction to be presided over by any one or more of the judges of the Supreme Court shall be established.

SEC. 22. In every county wherein the population shall exceed one hundred and fifty thousand the General Assembly shall, and in any other county may, establish a separate Orphans' Court, to consist of one or more judges who shall be learned in the law, which court shall exercise all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in, or which may hereafter be conferred upon, the Orphans' Courts, and thereupon the jurisdiction of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas within such county, in Orphans' Court proceedings, shall cease and determine; in any county in which a separate Orphans' Court shall be established the Register of Wills shall be clerk of such Court, and subject to its direction in all matters pertaining to his office, he may appoint assistant clerks, but only with the consent and approval of said court. All accounts filed with him as register or as clerk of the said separate Orphans' Court shall be audited by the Court without expense to parties, except where all parties in interest in a pending proceeding shall nominate an auditor whom the court may, in its discretion, appoint. In every county Orphans' Courts shall possess all the powers and jurisdiction of a Register's Court, and separate Registers' Courts are hereby abolished.

SEC. 23. The style of all process shall be "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and conclude against the peace and dignity of the same.

SEC. 24. In all cases of felonious homicide, and in such other criminal cases as may be provided for by law, the accused, after conviction and sentence, may remove the indictment, records, and all proceedings to the Supreme Court for review.

SEC. 25. Any vacancy happening by death, resignation, or otherwise, in any court of record, shall be filed by appointment by the Governor, to continue till the first Monday of January next succeeding the first general election, which shall occur three or more months after the happening of such vacancy.

SEC. 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction, and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts shall be uniform; and the General Assembly is hereby prohibited from creating other courts to exercise the powers vested by this constitution in the judges of the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Courts.

SEC. 27. The parties, by agreement filed, may, in any civil case, dispense with trial by jury, and submit the decision of such case to the court having jurisdiction thereof, and such court shall hear and determine the same; and the judgment thereon shall be subject to writ of error as in other cases.

ARTICLE VI.

IMPEACHMENT AND REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.

SECTION 1. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 2. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate; when sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation; no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

SEC. 3. The Governor and all other civil officers shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office, but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of trust or profit under this Commonwealth; the person accused whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. All officers shall hold their offices on the condition that they behave themselves well while in office, and shall be removed on conviction of misbehavior in office or of any infamous crime.

Appointed officers other than judges of the courts of record and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, may be removed at the pleasure of the power by which they shall have been appointed. All officers elected by the people, except Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the General Assembly, and judges of the courts of record, learned in the law, shall be removed by the Governor for reasonable cause, after due notice and full hearing, on the address of two-thirds of the Senate.

ARTICLE VII.

OATH OF OFFICE.

SECTION 1. Senators and Representatives and all judicial, State, and county officers, shall, before entering on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, obey, and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity: that I have not paid or contributed, or promised to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, to procure my nomination or election (or appointment), except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law; that I have not knowingly violated any election law of this Commynwealth, or procured it to be done by others in my behalf; that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law."

The foregoing oath shall be administered by some person authorized to administer oaths, and in the case of State officers and Judges of the Supreme Court, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and in the case of other judicial and county officers, in the office of the Prothonotary of the county in which the same is taken; any person refusing to take said oath or affirmation shall forfeit his office, and any person who shall be convicted of having sworn or affirmed falsely, or of having violated said oath or affirmation, shall be guilty of perjury, and be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within this Commonwealth.

The oath to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be administered by one of the judges of the Supreme Court or of a Court of Common Pleas, learned in the law, in the hall of the house to which the member shall be elected.

ARTICLE VIII.

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS.

SECTION 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 2 The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each house consenting thereto.

SEC. 3. All elections for city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular term of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give, or promise, or offer to give to an elector, any money, reward, or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election, and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or wilful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding an office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth; and any person convicted of wilful violation of the election laws, shall in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 10. In trials of contested elections, and in proceedings for the investigation of elections, no person shall be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding, except for perjury in giving such testimony.

SEC. 11. Townships and wards of cities or boroughs shall form or be divided into election districts of compact and contiguous territory, in such manner as the Court of Quarter Sessions of the city or county in which the same are located may direct; but districts in cities of over one hundred thousand inhabitants shall be divided by the Courts of Quarter Sessions having jurisdiction therein whenever at the next preceding election more than two hundred and fifty votes shall have been polled therein; and other election districts whenever the court of the proper county shall be of opinion that the convenience of the electors and the public interests will be promoted thereby.

SEC. 12. All elections by persons in a representative capacity shall be *viva voce*.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in any poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold, or shall within two months have held any office, appointment, or employment in or under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or county, or of any municipal board, commission, or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace and aldermen, notaries public, and persons in the militia service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local offices below the grade of city or county offices as shall be designated by general law.

SEC. 16 The Courts of Common Pleas of the several counties of the Commonwealth shall have power within their respective jurisdictions to appoint overseers of election to supervise the proceedings of election officers, and to make report to the court as may be required; such appointments to be made for any district in a city or county, upon petition of five citizens, lawful voters of such election district, setting forth that such appointment is a reasonable precaution to secure the purity and fairness of elections; overseers shall be two in number for an election district, shall be residents therein, and shall be persons qualified to serve upon election boards, and in each case members of different political parties; whenever the members of an election board shall differ in opinion, the overseers, if they shall be agreed thereon, shall decide the question of difference; in appointing overseers of election, all the law judges of the proper court, able to act at the time, shall concur in the appointments made.

SEC. 17. The trial and determination of contested elections of electors of President and Vice President, members of the General Assembly, and of all dublic officers, whether State, judicial, municipal, or local, shall be by the courts of law, or by one or more of the law judges thereof; the General Assembly shall, by general law, designate the courts and judges by whom the several classes of election contests shall be tried, and regulate the manner of trial and all matters incident thereto; but no such law assigning jurisdiction, or regulating its exercise, shall apply to any contest arising out of an election held before its passage.

ARTICLE IX.

TAXATION AND FINANCE.

SECTION 1. All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

SEC. 2. All laws exempting property from taxation, other than the property above enumerated, shall be void.

SEC. 3. The power to tax corporations and corporate property shall not be surrendered or suspended by any contract or grant to which the State shall be a party.

SEC. 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt, and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed in the aggregate at any one time one million of dollars.

SEC. 5. All laws authorizing the borrowing of money by and on behalf of the State shall specify the purpose for which the money is to be used, and the money so borrowed shall be used for the purpose specified and no other.

SEC. 6. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not be pledged or loaned to any individual, company, corporation, or association, nor shall the Commonwealth become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, association, or corporation.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township or incorporated district to become a stockholder in any company, association or corporation, or to obtain or appropriate money for or to loan its credit to any corporation, association, institution or individual.

SEC. 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality, or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property without the assent of the electors thereof, at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum (in the aggregate at any one time) upon such valuation.

SEC. 9. The Commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any city, county, borough or township, unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the State to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the State in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

SEC. 10 Any county, township, school district, or other municipality incurring any indebtedness, shall at or before the time of so doing, provide for the collection of annual tax sufficient to pay the interest and also the principal thereof within thirty years

SEC 11. To provide for the payment of the present State debt and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid the General Assembly shall continue and maintain the sinking fund sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; the said sinking fund shall consist of the proceeds of the sales of the public works or any part thereof and of the income or proceeds of the sale of any stocks owned by the Commonwealth, together with other funds and resources that may be designated by law, and shall be increased from time to time by assigning to it any part of the taxes or other revenues of the State not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government; and unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt

SEC 12. The moneys of the State, over and above the necessary reserve, shall be used in the payment of the debt of the State, either directly or through the sinking fund, and the moneys of the sinking fund shall never be invested in or loaned upon the security of anything except the bonds of the United States or of this State.

SEC. 13 The moneys held as necessary reserve shall be limited by law to the amount required by current expenses, and shall be secured and kept as may be provided by law Monthly statements shall be published showing the amount of such moneys, where the same are deposited and how secured.

SEC 14. The making of profit out of the public moneys, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law, by any officer of the State or member or officer of the General Assembly, shall be a misdemeanor, and shall be punished as may be provided by law, but part of such punishment shall be a disqualification to hold office for a period of not less than five years

ARTICLE X.

EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of public schools, wherein all the children of this Commonwealth, above the age of six years, may be educated and shall appropriate at least one million dollars each year for that purpose.

SEC. 2 No money raised for the support of the public schools of the Commonwealth shall be appropriated to or used for the support of any sectarian school

SEC. 3. Women twenty one years of age and upwards shall be eligible to any office of control or management under the school laws of this State

ARTICLE XI.

MILITIA.

SECTION 1. The freemen of this Commonwealth shall be armed, organized and disciplined for its defence when and in such manner as may be directed by law. The General Assembly shall provide for maintaining the militia by appropriation from the Treasury of the Commonwealth and may exempt from military service persons having conscientious scruples against bearing arms.

ARTICLE XII.

PUBLIC OFFICERS

SECTION 1. All officers whose selection is not provided for in this constitution shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law.

SEC 2. No member of Congress from this State, nor any person holding or exercising any office or appointment of trust or profit under the United States, shall at the same time hold or exercise any office in this State to which a salary, fees or perquisites shall be attached. The General Assembly may by law declare what offices are incompatible.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall fight a duel or send a challenge for that purpose, or be aider or abettor in fighting a duel, shall be deprived of the right of holding any office of honor or profit in this State and may be otherwise punished as shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE XIII.

NEW COUNTIES.

SECTION 1. No new county shall be established which shall reduce any county to less than four hundred square miles, or to less than twenty thousand inhabitants; nor shall any county be formed of less area, or containing a less population, nor shall any line thereof pass within ten miles of the county seat of any county proposed to be divided.

ARTICLE XIV.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. County officers shall consist of sheriffs, coroners, prothonotaries, registers of wills, recorders of deeds, commissioners, treasurers, surveyors, auditors or controllers, clerks of the courts, district attorneys, and such others as may from time to time be established by law; and no sheriff or treasurer shall be eligible for the term next succeeding the one for which he may be elected.

SEC 2. County officers shall be elected at the general elections, and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC 3 No person shall be appointed to any office within any county who shall not have been a citizen and inhabitant thereof one year next before his appointment, if the county shall have been so long erected, but if it shall not have been so long erected, then within the limits of the county or counties out of which it shall have been taken.

SEC. 4. Prothonotaries, clerks of the courts, recorders of deeds, registers of wills, county surveyors, and sheriffs shall keep their offices in the county town of the county in which they respectively shall be officers.

SEC. 5. The compensation of county officers shall be regulated by law, and all county officers who are or may be salaried shall pay all fees which they may be authorized to receive into the treasury of the county or State, as may be directed by law. In counties containing over one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants all county officers shall be paid by salary, and the salary of any such officer and his clerks heretofore paid by fees, shall not exceed the aggregate amount of fees earned during his term and collected by or for him.

SEC. 6. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the strict accountability of all county, township and borough officers, as well for fees which may be collected by them as for all public or municipal moneys which may be paid to them

SEC 7. Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector will vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled by the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

ARTICLE XV

CITIES AND CITY CHARTERS.

SECTION 1. Cities may be chartered whenever a majority of the electors of any town or borough having a population of at least ten thousand shall vote at any general election in favor of the same.

SEC. 2. No debt shall be contracted or liability incurred by any municipal commission, except in pursuance of an appropriation previously made therefor by the municipal government.

SEC. 3. Every city shall create a sinking fund, which shall be inviolably pledged for the payment of its funded debt

ARTICLE XVI.

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. All existing charters, or grants of special or exclusive priviliges, under which a *bona fide* organization shall not have taken place and business been commenced in good faith at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall thereafter have no validity

SEC. 2. The General Assembly shall not remit the forfeiture of the charter of any corporation now existing, or alter or amend the same, or pass any other general or special law for the benefit of such corporation, except upon the condition that such corporation shall thereafter hold its charter subject to the provisions of this constitution

SEC. 3. The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall never be abridged or so construed as to prevent the General Assembly from taking the property and franchises of incorporated companies, and subjecting them to public use, the same as the property of individuals; and the exercise of the police power of the State shall never be abridged or so construed as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such manner as to infringe the equal rights of individuals or the general well-being of the State

SEC. 4. In all elections for directors or managers of a corporation each member or share-holder may cast the whole number of his votes for one candidate, or distribute them upon two or more candidates, as he may prefer.

SEC. 5 No foreign corporation shall do any business in this State without having one or more known places of business and an authorized agent or agents in the same, upon whom process may be served.

SEC 6. No corporation shall engage in any business other than that expressly authorized in its charter nor shall it take or hold any real estate, except such as may be necessary and proper for its legitimate business.

SEC. 7. No corporation shall issue stocks or bonds except for money, labor done or money or property actually received; and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void; the stock and indebtedness of corporations shall not be increased except in pursuance of general law, nor without the consent of the persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock first obtained at a meeting to be held after sixty days' notice given in pursuance of law.

SEC. 8. Municipal and other corporations and individuals invested with the privilege of taking private property for public use shall make just compensation for property taken, injured, or destroyed by the construction or enlargement of their works, highways, or improvements, which compensation shall be paid or secured before such taking, injury, or destruction.—The General Assembly is hereby prohibited from depriving any person of an appeal from any preliminary assessment of damages against any such corporations or individuals made by viewers or otherwise; and the amount of such damages, in all cases of appeal shall, on the demand of either party, be determined by a jury according to the course of the common law.

SEC 9. Every banking law shall provide for the registry and countersigning, by an office of the State, of all notes or bills designed for circulation, and that ample security to the full amount thereof shall be deposited with the Auditor General for the redemption of such note or bills.

SEC. 10 The General Assembly shall have the power to alter, revoke, or annul any charter of incorporation now existing and revocable at the adoption of this constitution, or any that may hereafter be created, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of this Commonwealth. In such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators. No law hereafter enacted shall create, renew, or extend the charter of more than one corporation.

SEC 11. No corporate body to possess banking and discounting privileges shall be created or organized in pursuance of any law without three months previous public notice at the place of the intended location, of the intention to apply for such privileges, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, nor shall a charter or such privileggs be granted for a longer period than twenty years.

SEC. 12 Any association or corporation organized for the purpose, or any individual, shall have the right to construct and maintain lines of telegraph within this State, and to connect the same with other lines; and the General Assembly shall, by general law of uniform operation, provide reasonable regulations to give full effect to this section No telegraph company shall consolidate with or hold a controlling interest in the stock or bonds of any other telegraph company owning a competing line, or acquire, by purchase or otherwise, any other competing line of telegraph.

SEC. 13 The term "corporations," as used in this article, shall be construed to include all joint stock companies or associations having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships.

ARTICLE XVII.

RAILROADS AND CANALS.

SECTION 1. All railroads and canals shall be public highways, and all railroad and canal companies shall be common carriers. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad between any points within this State and to connect at the State line with railroads of other States. Every railroad company shall have the right with its road, to intersect, connect with or cross any other railroad, and shall receive and transport each the others' passengers, tonnage, and cars, loaded or empty, without delay or discrimination

SEC 2. Every railroad and canal corporation organized in this State shall maintain an office therein, where transfers of its stock shall be made, and where its books shall be kept for inspection by any stockholder or creditor of such corporation, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed or paid in and by whom, the names of the owners of its stock and the amounts owned by them respectively, the transfers of said stock, and the names and places of residence of its officers

SEC 3 All individuals, associations, and corporations shall have equal rights to have persons and property transported over railroads and canals and no undue or unreasonable discrimination shall be made in charges for or in facilities for transportation of freight or passengers within the State, or coming from or going to any other State Persons and property transported over any railroad shall be delivered at any station at charges not exceding the charges for transportation of persons and property of the same class in the same direction to any more distant station; but excursion commutation tickets may be issued at special rates.

SEC 4. No railroad canal, or other corporation, nor the lessees purchasers, or managers of any railroad or canal corporation, shall consolidate the stock, property, or franchise of such corporation with, or lease or purchase the work or franchises of, or in any way control any other railroad or canal corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line, nor shall any officer of such railroad or canal corporation act as an officer of any other railroad or canal corporation owning or having the control of a parallel or competing line, and the question whether railroads or canals are parallel or competing lines shall, when demanded by the party complainant, be decided by a jury as in other civil issues.

SEC. 5. No incorporated company doing the business of a common carrier shall, directly or indirectly, prosecute or engage in mining or manufacturing articles for transportation over its works, nor shall such company, directly or indirectly, engage in any other business than that of common carriers, or hold or acquire lands, freehold or leasehold, directly or indirectly, except such as shall be necessary for carrying on its business; but any mining or manufacturing company may carry the products of its mines and manufactories on its railroad or canal not exceeding fifty miles in length

SEC 6. No president, director, officer, agent, or employe of any railroad or canal company shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in the furnishing of material or supplies to such company or in the business of transportation as a common carrier of freight or passengers over the works owned, leased, controlled or worked by such company

SEC. 7 No discrimination in charges or facilities for transportation shall be made between transportation companies and individuals, or in favor of either, by abatement, drawback, or otherwise, and no railroad or canal company, nor any lessee manager, or employe thereof, shall make any preferences in furnishing cars or motive power

SEC. 8 No railroad, railway, or other transportation company shall grant free passes or passes at a discount to any person except officers or employes of the company.

SEC 9. No street passenger railway shall be constructed within the limits of any city, borough, or township without the consent of its local authorities.

SEC 10. No railroad, canal, or other transportation company, in existence at the time of the adoption of this article shall have the benefit of any future legislation by general or special laws, except on condition of complete acceptance of all the provisions of this article.

SEC 11. The existing powers and duties of the Auditor General in regard to the railroads, canals, and other transportation companies, except as to their accounts, are hereby transferred to the Secretary of Internal Affairs, who shall have a general supervision over them subject to such regulations and alterations as shall be provided by law; and in addition to the annual reports now required to be made, said Secretary may require special reports at any time upon any subject relating to the business of said companies from any officer or officers thereof.

ARTICLE XVIII

FUTURE AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1 Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same to be published three months before the next general election in at least two newspapers in every county in which such newspapers shall be published; and if, in the General Assembly next afterwards chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house, the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same again to be published in the manner aforesaid, and such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the state in such a manner, and at such time, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two houses, as the General Assembly shall prescribe; and if such amendment or amendments shall be approved by a majority of those voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the constitution; but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted oftener than once in five years; when two or more amendments shall be submitted they shall be voted upon separately

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared that:

SECTION 1 This constitution shall take effect on the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, for all purposes not otherwise provided for therein.

SEC 2. All laws in force in this Commonwealth at the time of the adoption of this constitution not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, and contracts shall continue as if this constitution had not been adopted

SEC. 3. At the general election in the years one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five Senators shall be elected in all districts where there shall be vacancies Those elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four shall serve for two years, and those elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five shall serve for one year. Senators now elected, and those whose terms are unexpired, shall represent the districts in which they reside until the end of the terms for which they were elected.

SEC 4. At the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, Senators shall be elected from the even numbered districts to serve for two years, and from odd numbered districts to serve for four years

SEC 5. The first election of Governor under this constitution shall be at the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, when a Governor shall be elected for three years; and the term of the Governor elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight and of those thereafter elected shall be for four years, according to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 6. At the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four a Lieutenant Governor shall be elected according to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC 7. The Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution; and when the said officer shall be duly elected and qualified, the office of Surveyor General shall be abolished, and the Surveyor General in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office until the expiration of the term for which he was elected.

SEC. 8. When the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be duly qualified the office of Superintendent of Common Schools shall cease.

SEC. 9. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be construed to render any person now holding any State office for a first official term ineligible for re-election at the end of such term.

SEC. 0. The judges of the Supreme Court in office when this constitution shall take effect shall continue until their commissions severally expire. Two judges in addition to the number now composing the said court shall be elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution.

SEC. 11 All courts of record and all existing courts which are not specified in this constitution shall continue in existence until the first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, without abridgement of their present jurisdiction, but no longer. The Court of First Criminal Jurisdiction for the counties of Schuylkill, Lebanon and Dauphin is hereby abolished; and all causes and proceedings pending therein in the county of Schuylkill shall be tried and disposed of in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace of said county

SEC 12. The registers' courts now in existence shall be abolished on the first day of January next succeeding the adoption of this constitution.

SEC. 1 . The General Assembly shall, at the next session after the adoption of this constitution, designate the several judicial districts as required by this constitution. The judges in commission when such designation shall be made shall continue during their unexpired terms judges of the new districts in which they reside. But when there shall be two judges residing in the same district, the president judge shall elect to which district he shall be assigned; and the additional law judge shall be assigned to the other district.

SEC 14. The general Assembly shall, at the next succeeding session after each decennial census, and not oftener, designate the several judicial districts as required by this constitution.

SEC. 15. Judges learned in the law of any court of record holding commissions in force at the adoption of this constitution shall hold their respective offices until the expiration of the terms for which they were commissioned, and until their successors shall be duly qualified The Governor shall commission the president judge of the Court of First Criminal Jurisdiction for the counties of Schuylkill Lebanon and Dauphin as a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill county for the unexpired term of his office.

SEC. 16. After the expiration of the term of any president judge of any Court of Common Pleas in commission at the adoption of this constitution, the judge of such court learned in the law and oldest in commission shall be the president judge thereof, and when two or more judges are elected at the same time in any judicial district they shall decide by lot which shall be president judge; but when the president judge of a court shall be re-elected he shall continue to be president judge of that court. Associate judges, not learned in the law, elected after the adoption of this constitution, shall be commissioned to hold their offices for the term of five years from the first day of January next after their election.

SEC. 17. The General Assembly at the first session after the adoption of this constitution shall fix and determine the compensation of the judges of the Supreme Court and of the judges of the several judicial districts of the Commonwealth, and the provisions of the fifteenth section of the article on Legislation shall not be deemed inconsistent herewith. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be held to reduce the compensation now paid to any law judge of this Commonwealth now in commission

SEC. 18. The Courts of Common Pleas in the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny shall be composed of the president judges of the district Court and Court of Common Pleas of said counties until their offices shall severally end, and of such other judges as may from time to time be selected

For the purpose of first organization in Philadelphia the judges of the Court number one shall be Judges Allison, Pierce and Paxson; of the Court number two, Judges Hare, Mitchell and one other judge to be elected; of the Court number three, Judges Ludlow Finletter and Lynd, and of the Court number four, Judges Thayer, Briggs and one other judge to be elected

The judge first named shall be the president judge of said courts respectively, and thereafter the president judge shall be the judge oldest in commission; but any president judge re-elected in the same court or district shall continue to be president judge thereof

The additional judges for Courts numbers two and four shall be voted for and elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution in the same manner as the two additional judges of the Supreme Court and they shall decide by lot to which court they shall belong. Their term of office shall commence on the first Monday of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

SEC. 9. In the county of Allegheny, for the purpose of first organization under this constitution the judges of the Court of Common Pleas at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall be the judges of the Court number one, and the judges of the District Court at the same date shall be the judges of the Common Pleas number two.

The president judges of the Common Pleas and District Courts shall be president judges of said Courts number one and two respectively until their offices shall end, and thereafter the judge oldest in commission shall be president judge; but any president judge re-elected in the same court or district shall continue to be president judge thereof

SEC. 20. The organization of the Court of Common Pleas, under this constitution for the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny, shall take effect on the first Monday of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and existing courts in said counties shall continue with their present powers and jurisdiction until that date: but no new suits shall be instituted in the Courts of Nisi Prius after the adoption of this constitution.

SEC 21. The causes and proceedings pending in the Court of Nisi Prius, Court of Common Pleas, and District Court in Philadelphia shall be tried and disposed of in the Court of Common Pleas.—The records and dockets of said courts shall be transferred to the Prothonotary's office of said county

SEC. 22. The causes and proceedings pending in the Court of Common Pleas in the county of Allegheny shall be tried and disposed of in the court number ONE; and the causes and proceedings pending in the District Court shall be tried and disposed of in the court number TWO.

SEC. 23. The Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia shall be first appointed by the judges of said court on the first Monday of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five; and the present Prothonotary of the District Court in said county shall be the Prothonotary of the said Court of Common Pleas until said date, when his commission shall expire, and the present Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Philadelphia shall be the clerk of such court until the expiration of his present commission on the first Monday of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five

SEC. 24. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants (except Philadelphia) all aldermen in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office until the expiration of their commissions, and at the election for city and ward officers in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five one alderman shall be elected in each ward, as provided in this constitution

SEC 25. In Philadelphia magistrates in lieu of aldermen shall be chosen as required in this constitution at the election in said city for city and ward officers in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five; their term of office shall commence on the first Monday of April succeeding their election.

The terms of office of aldermen in said city, holding or entitled to commissions at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall not be affected thereby

SEC. 26. All persons in office in this Commonwealth at the time of the adoption of this constitution, and at the first election under it, shall hold their respective offices until the term for which they have been elected or appointed shall expire, and until their successors shall be duly qualified, unless otherwise provided in this constitution

SEC. 27. The seventh article of this constitution prescribing an oath of office, shall take effect on, and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

SEC 28. The terms of office of county commissioners and county auditors chosen prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, which shall not have expired before the first Monday of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, shall expire on that day.

SEC. 9. All State, county, city, ward, borough, and township officers in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution, whose compensation is not provided for by salaries alone, shall continue to receive the compensation allowed them by law until the expiration of their respective terms of office.

SEC. 30. All State and judicial officers heretofore elected, sworn, affirmed, or in office when this constitution shall take effect, shall severally, within one month after such adoption, take and subscribe an oath (or affirmation) to support this constitution.

SEC. 31. The General Assembly, at its first session, or as soon as may be after the adoption of this constitution shall pass such laws as may be necessary to carry the same into full force and effect.

SEC. 32. The ordinance passed by this convention, entitled "an ordinance for submitting the amended constitution of Pennsylvania to a vote of the electors thereof," shall be held to be valid for all the purposes thereof.

SEC. 33 The words "County Commissioners" wherever used in this constitution, and in any ordinance accompanying the same, shall be held to include the Commissioners for the city of Philadelphia.

Adopted at Philadelphia, on the third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
HARRISBURG, Nov 13, 1873.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the new Constitution, proposed to the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for their approval or rejection, as the same appears of record in this office.

M. S QUAY,
Secretary of Commonwealth.

AN ORDINANCE

FOR SUBMITTING THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA TO A VOTE OF THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS THEREOF, AS PASSED SECOND READING.

Be it ordained by the Constitutional Convention of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as follows:

1. That the amended constitution prepared by this convention, be submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth for their adoption or rejection, at an election to be held on the third Tuesday of December next; except as hereinafter ordered and directed, the said election shall be held and conducted by the regular election officers in the several election districts throughout the Commonwealth, under all the regulations and provisions of existing laws relating to general elections; and the sheriffs of the several counties shall give at least twenty days notice of said election by proclamation.

2. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall, at least twenty days before the said election, furnish to the Commissioners of each county, a sufficient number of properly prepared circulars of instructions.—The commissioners of the several counties shall cause to be printed at least three times as many ballots of affirmative votes as there are voters in each county—and the same number of negative votes; and the said commissioners shall, at least five days before said election, cause to be fairly distributed to the several election districts in their respective counties, the said ballots, tally-lists, returns circulars of instructions, and such other books and papers as may be necessary The ballots shall be printed or written in the following form: On the outside the words "New Constitution," in the inside for all persons giving affirmative votes the words: "For the New Constitution," and for all persons giving negative votes the words "Against the New Constitution."

3. If it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are for the new Constitution, then it shall be the constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four; but if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled were against the new constitution, then it shall be rejected and be null and void.

4. Five Commissioners of Election viz: Edwin H. Fitler Edward Browning, John P. Verree, Henry S. Hagert, and John O James, are hereby appointed by this convention, who shall have direction of the election upon this amended constitution in the city of Philadelphia The said commissioners shall be duly sworn or affirmed to perform their duties with impartiality and fidelity. They shall also have power to fill vacancies in their own number It shall be the duty of said commissioners, or a majority of them and they shall have authority to make a registration of voters for the several election divisions of said city, and to furnish the lists so made to the election officers of each precinct or division; to distribute the tickets for said city provided for by this ordinance to be used at the election; to appoint a judge and two inspectors for each election division, by whom the election therein shall be held and conducted, and to give all necessary instructions to the election officers regarding their duties in holding the election and in making returns thereof. No person shall serve as an election officer who would be disqualified under Section 15 Article 8, of the new constitution The general return of the election in the said city shall be opened, computed and certified before the said commissioners, and with their approval—which approval shall be endorsed upon the return. They shall make report, directed to the president of this convention, of their official action under this ordinance and concerning the conduct of the said election within the said city.

The judges and inspectors aforesaid shall conduct the election in all respects conformably to the general election laws of this Commonwealth, and with like powers and duties to those of ordinary election officers Each inspector shall appoint one clerk to assist the board in the performance of its duties, and all the election officers shall be duly sworn or affirmed according to law, and shall possess all the qualifications required by law of election officers in this Commonwealth. At said election any duly qualified elector who shall be unregistered shall be permitted to vote upon making proof of his right to the election officers, according to the general election laws of this Commonwealth. Return inspectors and their clerks and an hourly count of the votes shall be dispensed with, but overseers of election may be selected for any precinct by said election commissioners, whose duties and powers shall be the same as those of overseers of election in said city under existing election laws applicable thereto. Returns of the election shall be made in said city as in the case of an election for Governor, but a triplicate general return for said city shall be made out and forwarded to the president of this convention at Harrisburg, as is hereinafter provided in case of county returns.

5. In each of the counties of the Commonwealth, (except Philadelphia,) the returns of the election shall be made as in the case of an election for Governor, but the return judges in each county shall make out a triplicate county return and transmit the same, within five days after the election, directed to the president of this convention, at Harrisburg.

Done in convention this Third day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

JNO. H. WALKER, *President.*
D. L. IMBRIE, *Clerk.*

A true copy of ordinance of submission.

M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

REMEMBER

THE THIRD OF DECEMBER.

Those who propose investing, (and who does not?) in tickets for the

FOURTH GRAND GIFT CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY

Which comes off in Louisville on the 3d of December next, have no time to lose.

ONLY 60,000 TICKETS

Have been issued, and

12,000 CASH GIFTS,

Amounting to

$1,500,000.

WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:

LIST OF GIFTS:

One Grand Cash Gift		$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift		100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
One Grand Cash Gift		17,500
10 Cash Gifts	$10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts	5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts	1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts	500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts	400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts	300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts	200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts	100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts	50 each	550,000

WHOLE TICKETS, $50. COUPONS, (Tenths) $5

ELEVEN TICKETS FOR $500.

For tickets or information, address

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.,
or THOS. H. HAYS & CO.,
609 Broadway, N. Y.

Nov.5-4t.

DR GARVIN'S ELIXIR OF TAR.

It is recommended by regular Medical practitioners and a speedy cure guaranteed for Colds, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Consumption and all Pulmonary Complaints. Scrofula, Erysipelas, Dyspepsia and Gout. Dysentary, Cholera-morbus, Cholera and all liver and bowel complaints. Kidney diseases and all affections of the Urinal Organs—perfectly harmless—free from Mineral or Alcoholic properties—pleasant to take and never known to fail—Price $1.00 per bottle. Full particulars with medical testimony and certificates sent on application. Address, L. F. HYDE & CO., 195 Seventh Avenue, New York.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 26, 1873.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

☞ The dispatches from Washington and Madrid indicate that the Virginius affair will be settled without compromising our national honor or a resort to arms. So much for calm counsel.

☞ Judge Davis sentenced "Boss" Tweed, on Saturday last, to twelve years imprisonment and to pay a fine of $12,750. At last New York justice is asserting itself. Stokes and Tweed have gone to Sing Sing.

☞ School-house meetings should be held all over the county to discuss the New Constitution and to make arrangements to get out a full vote. Every vote should be out. Those who have grown fat on corruption are doing their utmost to secure its defeat. Let the honest people rally in their might to secure its adoption.

☞ The first number of the Reading *Merchant*, a very neat little advertising sheet, published by our mutual friends, George H. and Isaac Mengel, formerly of Bedford, now of the former place, has been received. We welcome it and wish its proprietors a golden harvest in the printing business. Our friend, George, is one of the best job printers in the State.

☞ J. H. Patrick, esq., has retired from the editorial tripod of the Clarion *Republican*, having sold his interest to W. T. Alexander, esq., who will hereafter conduct that paper. The paper is quite readable, but there is room fer improvement in its "make up." Remove those abominable head rules, and your paper will look much better for the change.

☞ Wilkes *Spirit of the Times*, "*The American Gentleman's Newspaper*," for November 15th, has found its way to our table. Each number is really a volume within itself. There is no paper in the United States that furnishes more reading matter than it does. It is authority for everything pertaining to the sporting world. It contains much valuable information in regard to stock, and should be in the hands of every stock raiser in the country. It comes at $5 per annum, and we consider it one of the best investments that any lover of sport or of good stock can make.

☞ Last week the slander suit of A. L. Guss vs. H. S. Wharton, being a suit for damages arising from the alleged publication of the same matter for which a criminal proceeding against Mr. Wharton was tried at November Term, 1872, and a verdict of not guilty rendered, came up in the Huntingdon court, and Mr. Guss paid the costs, entered a discontinuance and quit. This the public cannot help regarding as a complete triumph for Mr. Wharton and virtual acknowledgement that what he said about Mr. Guss is true, for in an action of slander the truth can be given in evidence.—*Altoona Radical.*

THE GUSS SCANDAL.—That living, walking refutation of the well-known scientific assertion that the stomach has capacity for only a few pints, Rev. A. L. Guss, of the Huntingdon *Globe*, has been clothed with infamy and obloquy in the withdrawal of his suit for damages, at the recent Huntingdon county Court, case of Guss vs. Wharton. This was a civil action brought against Wharton in order to recover damages, the amount claimed being $20,000. The cause of the action was found in the fact, that Mr. Wharton gave publicity to an attempted outrage and scandal on the person of a young orphan girl at Cassville, by that christian editor, Dr. Guss. The abrupt termination of this suit brands him as a villain, and one meriting the censure and condemnation of every respectable person.—*Cove Echo.*

Murder.

A Man Killed Near Middletown While Husking Corn—Two Colored Men the Perpetrators of the Bloody Deed.

Abraham Beam residing in Londonderry township, Dauphin county, about four miles from Middletown, on the road to Foltz's store, was murdered about six o'clock on Friday. At the hour above mentioned, yesterday, Abraham was in the stable or barn, husking corn, when two colored men entered and struck him on the head with a hatchet, killing him. They then covered the body over with straw or corn husks. A girl who was at the house saw the colored men enter the barn and suspected some mischief and went to a window and blew a horn to call the neighbors. The colored men then came near her and threw stones and a club at the window, driving her away from it.—Then they proceeded to a neighbor's house and took supper, saying that they came from Reading. After satisfying their appetites they took their departure. One of the murderers is about five feet eight inches high; the other not quite so tall. The taller wore light pants and black coat; pants and coat rather tight fitting. He also wore a high crowned black hat. The other had on a dark suit, wore a cap and high shoes. The farmers in the vicinity offered a reward of $400 for the arrest of the murderers.

A new street pavement has been tried in San Francisco. It is called "hydro-carbolized brick," and is made of bricks of a soft porous nature, which are boiled in coal tar, which renders them tough and nearly as hard as granite. A road bed is made by leveling the sand and packing it with water. A layer of prepared brick is then laid flatwise, each brick being dipped in boiling tar as it is put down. This is overlaid by a second course of prepared brick placed close together edgewise, each brick dipped as before. The interstices are then filled with boiling tar, and the whole covered with a thin layer ot screened gravel. The cost is about thirty-six or thirty-seven cents per square foot.

As a consequence of the panic the price of yellow seal Johanisberger, which is sold "only to crowned heads and Americans," has fallen to $15 a bottle. This will be grateful news to many of our unfortunate bankers and brokers whose suspension forces them to econimize even in the necessaries of life.

The Santiago Butchery.

An Eye-Witness's Account of the First Day's Slaughter—Ryan and Verona Refusing to Kneel Before their Murderers—A Spanish Mob whose Vengeance Death Could not Satisfy—The Last Voyage of the Virginius.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 15.—Great excitement prevails in Kingston over the capture of the steamer Virginius, which left this Island with Consular and Custom House clearances for Limon Bay, Costa Rica. The circumstances and locality of the Virginius's surrender is not known here, as no telegrams to or from this colony to Santiago, relating to this subject, have been permitted to pass out of the telegraph office there. We only know from a telegram from the Governor of Santiago, addressed to the Spanish Consul in Kingston, that the Virginius had been captured on the 31st of October, and on the 5th the leaders of the expedition, Ryan, Del Sol, Cespedes, and Verona, were shot. Every effort to elicit facts through the cable have proved abortive, and this hightens the excitement and gives circulation to false reports and purely imaginary stories, to increase the distress of those who had the misfortune to have relatives on board the Virginius.

There was no concealment made of the actual errand of the Virginius while she was here—it was notorious. The officers had dancing parties on board, and public meetings were held in honor of Cuban independance, at which the consignee of the Virginius occupied the chair. The steamer was repaired while in port and coaled at the expense of the Cuban refugees. The Virginius first attempted to effect a landing on the 26th of October (three days after she left Kingston). She was driven off by the Spanish troops and chased by a Spanish frigate, but escaped and reached Port-au-Prince on the 27th. While there several of the Jamaica mechanics (all colored) on board became greatly alarmed after the chase and ran away, but they were hunted up and dragged from their places of concealment, and delivered over to the officers of the Virginus, by whom they were taken on board again, and put in irons, and so forced to go on this perilous adventure.

The Acting British Consul at Santiago (Mr. Robert Mason) being cut off from all immediate communication with the British Consul-General at Havana, in consequence of an interruption on the cable between Santiago and Batabano, Commodore De Horsey despatched Her Majesty's steamship Niobe at midnight on the 7th to inquire into matters, and to advise the Consul, if support was necessary, to request delay in the carrying out of any hasty sentence that might be passed upon the Jamacians who were captured. Up to this moment nothing had been heard of the Niobe's arrival, and a rumor gains circulation that in consequence of this silence the Commodore intends proceeding there himself to-day.

Capt. McArthur of the British schooner Brilliant, which arrived here on the 9th inst., having left Santiago de Cuba on the evening of 5th, reports that just before the Virginius was captured Varona advised the firing of the powder magazine and the consequent blowing up of the vessel, rather than that they should fall into the hands of the Spaniards, but the Captain persuaded and convinced Varona that being under the American flag and in neutral waters, they would not dare touch any man on board. Varona and his brave followers thereupon became satisfied, and shortly afterward an officer from the El Tornado boarded the Virginius and demanded her papers. The officer after inspection stated that they were correct, but made all on board prisoners. Varona replied that he was a prisoner because there was not an English or American man-of-war near to witness this scandal on the law of nations. He added that he could have blown up the vessel with all on board, but he had not done so since her papers were correct, and she had not been seized in Cuban waters. The American flag was, he considered, their protection, and he surrendered, he said, under the protection of that flag, but believed he would be victimized, since the Spanish Government all along hated him.

Capt. McArthur witnessed the execution of Ryan, Terona, Jesus del Sol, and Pedro Cespedes, and gives the following account: On the morning of the 5th they were removed to the place of execution, about a mile from the jail. The four victims were surrounded by a strong escort of Spanish soldiers. Verona and Ryan, calm and collected, marched amidst the yells and vociferations of the infuriated Spanish rabble. Arrived at this place of execution they forced Cespedes and Jesus del Sol to kneel, in which position they were shot in the back. The soldiers next directed Ryan and Verona to kneel in the same way, but they refused, and were seized and thrown down, handcuffed all the time. The two victims begged their tormentors to allow them to die standing, and having offered further resistance, they were murdered standing. Ryan was not instantly killed. A Spanish officer stepped forward and thrust his sword through Ryan's heart. Verona died easily. Then down came upon the corpses, still warm with life, the bloodthirsty mob, severing the heads from their bodies, placing them on pikes, and marching with them through the city.

Fifteen officers of the Spanish army, who had been made prisoners on the battle field by Verona, were present when he landed, and they went to the Governor of the city and begged that his life should be spared, since he had given them theirs. Of course this was refused.

Foreign vessels at Santiago were prevented leaving, in order to prevent the circulation of the news. The Spaniards took possession of the telegraphs, and would not allow any person to communicate through them—not even the Foreign Consuls. The American Consul on hearing that Ryan was to be shot, waited on the Governor and demanded his restoration as an American citizen; but the Governor refused to listen on the ground that the Consul was not well informed in regard to the matter. The Spaniards informed the Consuls that they were acting on their own responsibility, and did not even intend communicating with Madrid.

Among the Cuban captives was a son of Gen. Quesada, aged 16, and two other boys, 12 and 15 years old. There were also twelve Jamaicans on board the Virginius, two of whom were boys of 14 years.

The New York *Herald* offers the following as the indictment of America against Spain:

"The overhauling of the United States schooner, Lizzie Major, on the 26th of March, 1868, upon the high seas, by a Spanish frigate, and taking two passengers from on board to Cuba.

"Proclamation of Captain General De Rodas in May, 1868, authorizing the search of vessels in the high seas, in defiance of a treaty with Spain.

"The seizure, on the 21st of January, 1869, of the United States steamer, Colonel Lloyd Aspinwall, while in use as a United States dispatch boat, by the Spanish man of war, Hernan cortes, and her detention for ninety-eight days. Spain paid the owners $19,702.50 in gold. Outrage to the flag unatoned.

"The seizure of the United States schooner, Mary Lowell, by the Spanish war steamer, Andalusia, in British waters, March 15, 1869.

"Attack upon and stabbing of Messrs. Johnson and Foster, citizens of the United States, in the streets of Havana, February 6, 1870, by a Spanish mob for the 'crime' of wearing blue neckties. The murder of the German citizen Greenwald at the same time for being in their company and on suspicion of being an American.

"Insult to the American flag in the outrage upon United States Consul Philips in March, 1870, at Santiago de Cuba, by a Spanish mob, and forcing him to fly. The confiscation of Consul Philips' estates.

"Murder at Santiago de Cuba of the seamen Speakmen and Wyeth, citizens of the United States, who were shipwrecked on the Cuban coast and guilty of no crime.

"Condemnation of the American citizen, Dr. Hourd, in December, 1871, to imprisonment on false charges, and sending him to Spain in chains.

"Summary arrest and imprisonments of American citizens, military executions without pretext, arbitrary embargoes of property, and other acts done by the Spanish authorities in Cuba to the persons and properties of citizens of the United States in violation of the treaty of 1795.

"The butchery of the wounded and prisoners of war and mutilation of the dead in encounters with the Cuban forces.

"The repeated murders of Cuban women and children suspected of sympathy with the Cuban forces.

"Seizure of the United States steamer 'Virginius' on the 31st of October, 1873, upon the high seas, taking her to Santiago de Cuba, and there butchering the citizens of the United States and others under the protection of our flag found on board her."

NEW YORK, November 21.—The following is the report of the officer in command of the two boats which first approached the Virginius from the Tornado: On arriving alongside the Virginius and observing that her deck was crowded with people, I warned them that any aggression on their part would be severely punished by our forces, and having ordered all my men to board at the same moment, it was done, they coming on deck immediately after I got there. I at once inquired for the captain, and he having informed me that the steamer was the Virginius, I required him to deliver up his papers, which he did. I notified him that his vessel and all on board were my prisioners, and ordered my people to take possession of the vessel and helm, commissioning the first engineer to take charge of the engine, and warning the prisoners that our presence on board would not prevent the Tornado sinking the steamer the moment any kind of aggression or any attempt to render the engines unserviceable was observed.—The engineer reported that the engines were in order, with the exception of some slight defects. I then proceeded to transfer the prisoners to the Tornado, and all arrived safely on board except the captain and sixteen of the crew, who remained in the Virginius. A number of people having been found in the forecastle they were ordered aft, and I have to add that even after I was on board these were engaged in throwing overboard the cargo from the fore hold. The transfer of the prisoners concluded, and those who remained on board made safe, I examined the state of the vessel and found it to be very bad, as not only were the furnaces clogged by a quantity of hams and grease which had been burned, but the engine packing was in very bad order, as it had suffered severely in the flight. The vessel was making water through a badly stopped leak in the bow, under the water line, and also though seams which laboring during the flight had caused to open. The cabins were in disorder; trunks open and their contents scattered about and all bearing evident signs that everything of value had been thrown overboard. All the cases of arms had been opened, and revolvers, cartridges, and insurgent uniforms, etc., were lying about. Saddles, documents, and loose effects have been collected by my orders. I sent an officer in command of the second boat on board the Tornado, confiding to his care the papers which the captain had delivered to me, instructing him to communicate to the captain of the Tornado verbally all that had been done, the state of the vessel and my having hauled down the American flag, which as a pirate it had no right to use, and having hoisted the Spanish flag in its place. The captain and prisoners have been treated with every consideration due to men in misfortune and compatible with the safety of the vessel, and for which I have satisfaction in saying they were profoundly grateful.

WASHINGTON, November 22.—The official organ of the Spanish government, in its issue of this morning, states that in diplomatic circles it is believed the government af Spain will effect a peaceful settlement of the Virginius question. The government does not consider the situation as serious. The newspapers generally in this city discuss the Virginius affair in a moderate tone.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Spanish question is everywhere discussed with more calmness than it was last week, and the impression seems to prevail to a greater extent than heretofore that there will be no war between the United States and Spain. It is not expected in official and diplomatic circles that the correspondence on the subject of the capture of the Virginius and the proceedings which followed will be of brief duration.

Conviction of Tweed.

At last, to the surprise of every one, twelve men have been found in New York who were honest enough to convict William M. Tweed of defrauding that city.—At his first trial the jury disagreed, and a verdict equally favorable to the wealthy culprit was anticipated as the result of the one just concluded. Not that any one has seriously entertained a doubt as to the guilt of the 'boss'—as he was familiarly called by the roughs of New York—but it was believed his immense wealth and influence would enable him to escape such a fate. However, a conviction does not necessarily insure a sentence, or a sentence its execution. It now remains to be seen if the man who for years controlled the executive power of New York city, will ever wear the insigna of crime which Stokes facetiously remarked, "looked like a base ball suit," or whether the law will be strained to relieve him of the full responsibility of his crime. There were two hundred and twenty counts in the indictment, and on two hundred and five of these he was adjudged guilty. Should the full penalty of the law be meted out to him he would be sentenced to some two or three hundred years imprisonment, in addition to the fine. The result is, thus far, one of the greatest triumphs of justice over the influence of money that this country has ever witnessed, and will be a source of gratification to all honest citizens.—*Delaware County Republican.*

Large numbers of letters are said to arrive in this country every year, through the carlessness of European postoffice clerks. Many letters are plainly addressed to well known places in France, England, Holland, &c., and apparently hap-hazard into the mails for this country without the usual preliminary reading of their addresses.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says that because an office hunter handles three or four stiff horns in a bar room before breakfast, that is no reason why he should try to palm himself off on the grangers as a "horney-handed farmer."

Death of John P. Hale.

John P. Hale died at his residence at Dover, New Hampshire, last week in the seventy-third year of his age. This was not unexpected, as for several years past Mr. Hale has been in failing health. He entered politics in 1832, as a Democratic member of the New Hampshire Legislature. In 1843 he was sent to Congress by the same party, and continued there for several years. After the Mexican war, Mr. Hale voted for the application of the "Wilmot proviso" to all the territory acquired from Mexico. This bold act—bold in a New Hampshire Democrat of that day—gave great offence to the old pro slavery Hunkers of the Granite State, then deemed immovably anchored to the Democratic organization. Frank Pierce started a bitter warfare on Hale and he was pretty effectively "read out of the party." He accepted the situation, and fought the good fight with such boldness and energy that while the Democrats got him out of the House, he got himself into the United States Senate. He was elected in 1847, and when he took his seat in the Senate was the only representative in that body of the great principle that liberty was national and slavery sectional, that years after formed the corner stone of the Republican faith. He was soon joined in the Senate by Chase, Sumner and Steward, but for a long while Hale stood solitary and alone. He was intrepid, aggressive and witty in debate, and in controversy with the Southern leaders and their Northern confederates, Hale's *bon mots*, sarcasm and humor did greater service to the cause than the elaborate speeches of some of his more dignified associates. He never permitted an opportunity to escape him, and his wit flashed like lightning through the crevice of pro-slavery argument. He was an especial thorn in the sides of Judge Butler, the haughty Chairman of the Judiciary Committee from South Carolina, and of Mason, of Virginia, the most overbearing and supercilious of Southern Senators.

In 1852 the Free Soil party in their National Convention, held in Pittsburgh, nominated Mr. Hale for President, with George W. Julian, of Indiana, for Vice President. The nomination of Hale's old opponent Frank Pierce, by the Democrats, probably dictated this nomination; otherwise Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, would have been nominated. The ticket polled in the United States but 157,685 votes. That was the strength of the Republican party of the nation twenty years ago. Mr. Hale served two terms in the Senate, the last one expiring in 1865, when he was appointed Minister to Madrid, but resigned the post and came home, on account of ill health in 1867. Since then but little has been heard from him. He made a speech or two in the Presidential canvass last year, but they attracted no special attention. The fact is Mr. Hale was a man of brilliant and showy qualities, rather than solid or enduring ones. He was seen to best advantage in sudden debates in the Senate, where his readiness at repartee was of great service to the cause, and won him a national reputation. His Congressional career, aside from his devotion to the cardinal principles of the Republican party was not marked by any display of high statesmanship, and he had the reputation of being too friendly with the lobby. This fact had much to do with later Republican Conventions than that of 1852, passing him by in their award of honors. Still as the pioneer of distinctively Republican principles in that hot-bed of pro-slavery propagandism, the United States Senate, the name of John P. Hale is firmly and honorably fixed in the political history of the country.—*Pittsburg Weekly Telegraph.*

Better Times Ahead.

We have touched bottom and begun to ascend. The crisis is over. The worst has been seen and felt. Stocks have already risen, and are steadily appreciating. It is absurd to suppose that stocks of good roads can stand at the figures they have been sold for within the fortnight where there is nearly eight hundred millions of money in circulation, and every month adds to the wealth and population and business of the country. As the panic subsides money will steadily find its way out of its temporary hiding-places into its wonted channels, and the stringency will cease.—There is no reason for thinking that the Bank of England's rates will be raised, and probably they will be lowered very soon. The commercial and mercantile interests of the country are generally sound. There have been but few failures, and these have shown an excess of assets over liabilities, which is somewhat remarkable. The crisis struck the mercantile classes, and has rebounded from their unexpected solidity like a ball from a rock, and confidence is already returning. The prospects for the winter are brightening on every hand.

The time has come for a steady but energetic grappling with the present interests and affairs. The business of the country must go on. The produce of the West must be transported and shipped. There is no surplus stock of goods in the country to fall back upon, and our manufactories cannot remain long idle. The demand presses so close on the heels of the supply that a general stoppage is out of the question. Prices have fallen, but the price of labor has fallen also; and reasonable men gladly accept lower wages, which will purchase as many of the necessaries of life as a large sum would buy three months ago. Some branches of business—the manufacture of railroad iron, for instance—are at a standstill; but with industry and economy on the part of laborers there need be no suffering, provided the City and General government do their duty in the premises. It is folly to talk of relief committees and soup-house associations. It is a crime to support able-bodied men in idleness in a city and State where so much work wants to be done as here. Five thousand men can be profitably employed by this city alone in finishing important works of public utility and making needed and permanent improvements in our streets, wharves, docks, and parks. It need not hire workmen at exhorbant prices so as to compete with the private enterprise of the city, but it should immediately absorb every unemployed laborer at fair wages, and utilize the present opportunity for making improvements for which we are suffering.—It only wants courage, and enterprise and energy to look the facts fairly in the face and make the most and best of the situation, to mitigate the severities of the winter and really get a comfortable and fairly prosperous season.—*Daily Graphic.*

The veritable pins used by the Salem witches, and now on file in the office of the Clerk of Courts of Essex county, Massachusetts, have been so often appropriated by relic-hunters, that the balance are sealed in a vile and can only be seen through a glass. The death-warrant of one of the male-factors, with the return of the officer, that he had caused the prisoner to be hanged until she was dead, and burned (though the two last words were erased), still hangs on the wall of the clerk's office, in an excellent state of preservation.

A life insurance man in St. Louis is in the habit of getting himself on to juries in doubtful cases, when business in his line is dull. Then he "hangs" the jury until every man of the eleven is insured in his company.

They arrest people for betting on horse-races at Indianapolis.

MacMahon's Term as President Extended to Seven Years.

PARIS, November 19.—In the Assembly to-day debate was continued on the prolongation of President MacMahou's power. M. Rouher, the Bonapartist leader, moved that the question be referred to a plebiscitum, and advocated his motion in a speech, in which he hinted that Providence might in time restore the Bonapartes to power. Excitement over these remarks temporarily suspended the proceedings of the session. A vote upon Rouher's motion was finally taken, and it was rejected by 499 to 88.

The Assembly held a tumultuous session to-night. A member of the Right, moved an amendment to the report of the committee on prolongation, providing that President MacMahon's powers be prolonged seven years, independently of the adoption of constitutional bills. Laboulaye, Grevy and others opposed the amendment, but it was adopted by a vote of ayes 384, nays 318.

A motion was then made on the part of the Right that a committee of thirty be appointed to report on constitutional bills. The motion was adopted by a majority of 68 votes. There is much excitement in Paris over the result.

The Mobile *Register* says: "While the amount of colored farm labor in the South is decreasing yearly from natural causes, perhaps there are other causes there contribute much toward hurrying it along the same road. Prominent among these are the railroads. Almost all the heavy work on Southern railroads is done by negroes, and some of the lighter work is falling into their hands.

Robert Toombs is again roaring in Georgia. A report of one of his recent speeches says: "He thanked God for the mark of his retributive justice in bringing first to the altar of sacrifice and loss many of the financial magnates of the land who sowed the wind for the purpose of 'cornering the interest of others, but were now impaled upon the point of ruin by the pitiless blast of the whirlwind.'"

Says the Carlisle *Mercury*: The farmers' granges are not received with much favor in Kentucky as a political movement. Democratic farmers know that all the needed reform can be effected by the triumph of the party, and sensibly prefer to remain in it, and give their strength to the strength to the party.

The Paris policemen have been obliged to shave of their imperials lest they should excite Bonapartist tendencies.

Special Notices.

THE MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF THE 19th CENTURY.

Dr. S. D. Howe's Arabian Milk-Cure for Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. (The only medicine of the kind in the world.) A substitute for Cod Liver Oil. Permanently cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Loss of Voice, Shortness of Breath, Catarrh, Croup, Coughs, Colds, &c., in a few days, like magic. Price $1 per bottle. Also, Dr. S. D. Howe's Arabian Tonic Blood Purifier, which differs from all other preparations in its immediate action upon the Liver, Kidneys and Blood. It is purely vegetable, and cleanses the system of all impurities, builds it right up, and makes Pure, Rich Blood. It cures Scrofulous Diseases of all kinds, removes Constipation, and regulates the Bowels. For "General Debility," "Lost Vitality," and "Broken-down Constitutions," I "challenge the 19th Century" to find its equal. Every bottle is worth its weight in gold. Price $1 per bottle.

Sold by S. S. SMITH & SON, Druggist,
Sole Agents No. 616 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.
DR. S. D. HOWE, Sole Proprietor,
161 Chambers St., New York.
Nov.5,1873-6mos.

CUT THIS OUT.

IT MAY SAVE YOUR LIFE.

There is no person living but what suffers more or less with Lung Diseases, Coughs, Colds or Consumption, yet some would die rather than pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderous cures astonishes every one that try it. If you doubt what we say in print, cut this out and take it to your Druggist and get a sample bottle free of charge, or a regular size for 75 cents.

G. G. GREEN, Woodbury, N. J.
Aug.20,1873-1y.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA,
AND
FAMILY LINIMENT

is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Billious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For internal and external use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

The Household Panacea is purely Vegetable and All Healing.

Prepared by CURTIS & BROWN,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.
For sale by JOHN READ & SONS.
July16,1873-1y.

CENTAUR LINIMENT.

There is no pain, which the Centaur Liniments will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swelling, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, galls, &c., upon the animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all healing pain relievers. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, posionous bites are rendered harmless and the wounded are healed without a scar. The recipe is published around each bottle. They sell as no article ever before sold, and they sell because they do just what they pretend to do. Those who now suffer from rhumatism, pain or swelling deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment, white wrapper. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock-owners—these liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them. 'White wrapper for family use;" Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents per bottle; large bottles, $1.00. J. B. ROSE & Co., 53 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest.

For sale by JOHN READ & SONS
Oct.15,1873-1y.

GREAT DISCOVERY! E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. For the cure of weak stomach, general debility, indigestion, disease of the nervous system, constipation, acidity of the stomach, and all cases requiring a tonic.

The wine includes the most agreeable and efficient salt of Iron we possess; Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite, and general prostration, of an efficient Salt of Iron combined with our valuable Nerve, is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, takes off muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor of debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want brisk and vigorous feelings? If you do, try Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community, that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKLE, Sole Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere.
July23-4t.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE

and Sick from no other cause than having worms in the stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.
Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box.
Sold by JOHN READ & SONS.
July16,1873-1y.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE

of an old Nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in World in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.
July16,1873-1y.

WHY! WHY! WHY!

Is HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS patronized by our best citizens?

BECAUSE

It is reliable in all cases.
It is not a rum drink.
It has been tested thirty years.
It is recommended by physicians.
It is recommended by clergymen.
It is recommended by lawyers.
It is recommended by all who use it.
It will cure Liver Complaint.
It will cure Dyspepsia.
It will cure Jaundice.
It will cure Marasmus.
It will cure Habitual Constipation.
It will cure Sick Headache.
It will strengthen the Debilitated.
It will tone up the Nerves.
It will give a good appetite.
It will assist Digestion.
It will cure all diseases arising from diseased or debilitated digestive organs. Be sure you get "Hoofland's German Bitters." Sold by all Druggists. Principal office, 602 Arch street, Philadelphia.
June11,1873eow7mos.

New To-Day.

250 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE,

At $50 per Lot—Three Year Payments!

These lots lie within 300 hundred yards of the new school house in West Huntingdon; fronting 50 feet on Brady street and running back 150 feet to a 20 foot alley.

Also, ground by the Acre, for building purposes, for sale. Inquire of

E. C. SUMMERS.
Huntingdon, Nov. 26, '73-1y

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of SARAH LUDEN, deceased.*]

Letters testamentary on the estate of Sarah Luden, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them to me, or in my absence to Samuel T. Brown, esq., my attorney in fact, at Huntingdon, Pa.

MARGARET RUSSELL,
Nov.26,1873. Executrix.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of JOS. C. SHOEMAKER, dec'd.*]

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Joseph C. Shoemaker, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd., all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ELISHA SHOEMAKER,
nov.26,'73.] Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

[*Estate of PERRY P. STEEVER, dec'd.*]

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Huntingdon county, on the estate of Perry P. Stever, late of Cass township, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WALTER C. STEVER,
Cassville, P. O.
EPHRAIM CHILCOTT,
nov26-6t. Colfax, P. O.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

[*Estate of BENJ. BEERS, dec'd.*]

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned, Trustee, will expose to sale, on the premises,

On THURSDAY, December 18, 1873,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate of Benjamin Beers, late of Cromwell township, dec'd., to wit:

No. 1. All that certain tract of land, situate in Cromwell township, county aforesaid, adjoining lands of John B. Shenefelt, Thomas E. Orbison, Ritters' heirs, and others, containing 249 ACRES, 60 PERCHES and allowance, more or less, and having thereon erected THREE LOG DWELLINGS, one LOG BARN and a STABLE, and having thereon a good Orchard of apple, peach and cherry trees; about 200 Acres being cleared and excellent *farm land*, and 50 Acres well timbered.

No. 2. All that certain tract of TIMBER LAND, adjoining the above described tract, containing 47 ACRES, 131 PERCHES, and allowance, more or less, and covered with pine, oak and chestnut timber.

No. 3. All that certain tract of TIMBER LAND, adjoining No. 1, containing 23 ACRES, 124 PERCHES, and allowance, more or less, and covered with oak, pine and chestnut timber.

The above lands are located about one mile from Orbisonia, on the East Broad Top Railroad, are near a good market, and in a good community. They border on the Aughwick Creek, and are well watered. They are supposed to contain ORE.

TERMS.—One-third of purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the judgment bond of the purchaser.

ABRAM MILLER,
nov.26,'73-3t] Trustee.

I X L ALL OTHERS!

The Great American Fire and Waterproof Paint now takes the lead. One dollar saved is worth two earned. Everybody wants to make money, and now is the time to save it by the use of the American Fire and Waterproof Paint.

In offering this invention to a discriminating public we will say, that probably there has never been an article offered that pleases the masses, and is received with such general favor as this. It interests every one of all classes and locations in life. The farmer, mechanic, merchant and speculator alike are interested, from the fact that it costs a mere trifle. Its cost is not quite half of that of ordinary paint, and is guaranteed to be waterproof and fireproof unless subject to intense heat. It is used a great deal on roofs, and is proof against sparks falling from the burning of chimneys, &c., and will preserve a roof of common shingles, in good shape, one hundred years, if applied properly once in five years, and makes them tight and sound, doing away with all leakage and all trouble arising from that source. The use of this paint is not limited to any surface, it can be used on brick, stone or wood. It forms a cement on brick, so, by the exposure of the weather there will be no crumbling of the brick.

The cost of this on the roughest surface will not probably exceed $2 to the 100 square feet, and when the surface is smooth the cost is proportionately less. Renew the coating once in five years, and the building will be kept in a sound condition. It will save money to all who use it, and as a safeguard against fire and water it has no equal.

This paint is ciriculated only by individual rights, allowing them the privilege to use it on their premises, and is sold only by authorized agents. The price of a single right is $2, which is within the reach of all classes of people. The ingredients for making the paint can be got in any country store. The right gives full instructions how to make and use the paint.

I am also Agent for the Butter Compound, the Washing Compound, the Peerless Enamel, European Spavin Cure, and the Honey Compound.

For further particulars, address the undersigned at Shirleysburg, Pa.

LEWIS M. ROBISON,
Authorized Agent for Huntingdon co.
Nov. 26, 1873.-3mos.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE.

The ROCKHILL IRON and COAL COMPANY will offer at Public Outery, at Rockhill Furnace, Huntingdon county, Pa., on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1873,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following personal property, to wit:

TWENTY-THREE MULES, with HARNESS complete part of which was brought new last Spring
THREE HEAVY WAGONS,
THREE ORE BEDS, THREE COAL BEDS,
TWO CARTS,

A lot of Wheels, Singletrees, Doubletrees and Spreaders, Also: One Vise, One Bellows, One Anvil, Fire Tools, Shoeing Tools, Tongs, Hammers, Grindstones, Dust Hoes, Shovels, Rakes, Baskets, etc.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums exceeding Twenty Dollars and less than Seventy-Five Dollars, nine months credit, and all sums in excess of Seventy-five Dollars, one year. All notes must have approved security.

Trains on the E. B. T. Railroad make connection at Mount Union with the principal Way Passenger Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, thus affording favorable opportunities for persons wishing to attend from a distance.

C. CONSTABLE,
nov.19,-ts] Superintendent.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Centennial Board of Finance. The funds realized from this source are to be employed in the erection of the buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundredth birth-day by the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will receive a handsome steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation as a national memorial.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be paid on all payments of Centennial Stock from date of payment to January 1, 1876.

Subscribers who are not near a National Bank can remit a check or post-office order to the undersigned.

FREDK. FRALEY, Treasurer,
Aug.20,'73toJuly4,'76.] 904 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

New Advertisements.

JUST THE THING.
NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
609 WASHINGTON STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
L. MEREDITH & CO.

Take pleasure to inform the public, that they have just opened a first-class BOOT AND SHOE STORE, conveniently situated for both Old and New Town. We have a fine stock of LADIES, MISSES, MENS', BOYS and CHILDRENS BOOTS and SHOES, which we offer at reasonable prices. We have arranged everything so that our expenses are small and can sell our goods as low as the lowest. In connection we are prepared to make to order Ladies and Gents fine Boots and Shoes. Repairing done neatly at short notice. We also have a fine stock of KEYSTONE BOOTS and SHOES fresh from the Factory, which we can sell at reasonable figures. To FARMERS.—We will exchange a bill of goods for produce at market prices. Give us a call, one and all, and see for yourselves our profits are small.
Nov.19,1873-2t.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE CHILDREN.
ST. NICHOLAS HAS COME!

CHRISTMAS comes but once a year, but ST. NICHOLAS, the beautiful new Magazine for Girls and Boys, just published by Scribner & Co., of New York, comes every month. It is full of good things, Pictures, Stories, Talks with Children, Historical Sketches, Fairy Tales, Nursery Rhymes, Jingles, Puzzles, etc.

There are two Serial Stories, "What Might Have Been Expected," a Story for Boys, already commenced by Frank R. Stockton, one of the best writers for Children in the country. The scene is laid in Virginia. The Boy Hero has started out with a gun on his shoulder, and you may be sure there will be no end of Fun and Adventure. The other is a story for Girls. "Nimbo's Troubles," by Olive Thorne (Mrs. Harriet M. Miller), to begin in January. The Editors say:—"It is a good strong helpful story of Girl Life, and will be full of interest for both girls and boys. We are not sure but that the boys will like the girls' story the best, and the girls be most delighted with that written for the boys."

Then there is Jack-in-the-Pulpit who tells the children the most curious things they ever heard.

ST. NICHOLAS has already won the hearts of the young-folks who are eagerly expecting the next number. The Publishers have issued a very amusing picture, entiled "Little Children Crying for St. Nicholas."

It is the most beautiful Magazine ever issued, and it has a hundred delightful suggestions for the Little-Folks. Indeed you find in its pages something for all, from Grandpapa and Grandmama to the Baby.

The Publishers say, they mean to make it just as good and helpful to the children as they can. They want 100,000 children made happy by St. Nicholas before the holidays. Price $3.00 a year—One Price to all. St. Nicholas is for sale by all News Dealers and Subscriptions are received by all Booksellers, Post Masters and Publishers of Newspapers, and by

SCRIBNER & CO., 654 Broadway, N. Y.
Nov.19,'73.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of WILLIAM LOWRY, deceased.*]

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of William Lowry, late of Hopewell township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

LEVI LOWRY,
Coalmont, Pa., Oct.29,'73. Administrator.

CRUMBS
Are a modern stove polish far better than any other in existence.
OF
Are better, because they give a finer gloss than any other polish.
COMFORT

Yield a brilliant silvery sheen, with less than half the labor required when other polishes are used.

CRUMBS
Are a neat and cleanly article, making no dirt nor dust when used.
OF
Can be used even in the parlor without the trouble of removing
COMFORT
furniture or carpets.

Has no disagreeable sulphurous or strong acid smell when prepared for use, but are pleasant and harmless.

CRUMBS
Are put up in neat style and in a form more convenient for use than any other polish.
OF
In each box are 12 sticks; 1 stick is sufficient for any stove, thus all waste is saved.
COMFORT

Are the cheapest polish in the market, because one box at 10 cents will polish as much surface as 25 cents' worth of the old polishes.

CRUMBS
Have just taken the 1st premium at the Indianapolis Exposition,
OF
in competition with several of the best of the old stove polishes.
COMFORT

Buy Crumbs of Comfort of your storekeeper, if he has them, or will procure them for you; if not send us one dollar, your name, and the name of your nearest express station, and we will send you ten boxes, and samples of Bartlett's Blacking and Pearl Blueing, free of cost.

Crumbs of Comfort can be had of all Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in the United States, and Retail Dealers will find them the most profitable, from the fact that they are the fastest selling article of the kind in the market.

H. A. BARTLETT & CO.
115 North Front St., Philadelphia.
143 Chambers St., New York.
43 Broad St., Boston. [Nov.12,'73-eom-6mos.

JACKSON HOUSE, four doors East of the Union Depot, Huntingdon, Pa. A. B. ZEIGLER, Proprietor. The proprietor is determined to deserve the patronage and reputation the house has so long enjoyed as a neat and comfortable hotel. Nothing shall be left undone to secure the comfort of his guests. [nov.12-6mos.

WANTED. We will give energetic men and women

BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY

from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood, and is strictly honorable. *Particulars free*, or samples worth several dollars that will enable you to go to work at once, will be sent on receipt of fifty cents.

Address J. LATHAM & CO.,
Nov.19-3t] 292 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

RESIDENCE ON WASHINGTON Street, West Huntingdon, for sale.—The undersigned, having engaged in business at Tyrone, will sell his neat and comfortable residence, on the east side of Washington street, West Huntingdon, at private sale. Apply to

H. L. ATKINSON,
or K. A. LOVELL, Esq., Huntingdon, Pa.
Oct.22,1873tf.

NO CURE NO PAY.

DYSPEPSIA

Permanently cured in every instance by the

EAGLE DYSPEPSIA TROCHES,

They will immediately correct a sour stomach, cure heartburn, sickness or pain in the stomach, costiveness, liver complaint, head ache, etc., etc. For sale by all Druggists. Price 35 cents per Box. NEBEKER & CO., Proprietors, Phila., Pa. For sale in Huntingdon, by JOHN READ & SONS, Druggists. Oct.29,'73-3mo.

SMITHFIELD VILLAGE
BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

TWELVE LOTS on PIKE street and TWELVE LOTS on BRIDGE street. Lots 50x150 feet fronting on sixty foot streets, and extending back to twenty-five foot alleys. Price $200, payments to suit purchasers.

R. R. BRYAN,
No. 528 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.
Sept.17,1873-tf.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OEFICE,
HUNTINGDON, PA., August 23, 1873.

Notice is herby given, that I have this day appointed J. Hall Musser, Deputy District Attorney. All business pertining to said office should hereafter be addressed to him.

H. CLAY MADDEN,
District Attorney of Huntingdon county, Pa.
August 27, 1873-1y.

ESTRAY.

Came to the residence of the subscriber, living in Tod township, on or about the 1st of August, a Red and White Spotted Steer and Red and White Spotted Heifer; supposed to be about two years old, no ear-marks to be seen, the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

ABRAHAM ELIAS.
Nov.12,1873.

ENTERPRISE TRANSFER CO.,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

We would respectfully announce to the public that we have procured a FIRST CLASS OMNIBUS, for the delivery of Passengers and Baggage to and from all trains, from and to all parts of town, between the hours of 7 A. M. and 8 P. M., (Sunday, excepted). ☞ Orders for night trains must be left at Baggage Room, Union Depot, or Blair's Book Store not later than 8 P. M. ☞ Persons arriving by trains, with baggage, will please give their baggage checks to our driver or to the Baggage Agent at the Depot.

W. H. DEARMITT,
Sept.17,1873-3mos. Gen'l Manager.

FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE

Real Estate.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, J. HALL MUSSER.

HUNTINGDON LAND AGENCY.

Persons having Real Estate to *sell*, as well as those who wish to purchase, will find it greatly to their advantage to consult the undersigned, who, in connection with their practice as Attorneys-at Law, in the settlement of Estates, &c., are able to effect speedy and satisfactory purchases and sales of farms, town properties, timber lands, &c.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
1jan73-1y. Huntingdon, Pa.

New Advertisements.

GRAND EXPOSITION
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
AT
H. GREENBERG'S

NEW STORE, next door to the Post Office, Huntingdon, who has now in store the largest and most desirable stock of seasonable goods, for

MEN AND BOYS

that has ever been opened in Huntingdon. The stock consist of

BLACK CLOTHS, DOE SKINS, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, FRENCH DOMESTIC AND FANCY CASSIMERES,

which will be made up in the best style and in his peculiarly neat fit and durable manner.

If you want a good suit of cloths cheap,
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Childs suit (from 3 years up,)
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Boys suit,
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Youths suit,
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Suit made to order,
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a nice line Gents Furnishing Goods,
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

Also, Cassimeres sold by the yard,
At H. GREENBERG'S.

Tilors Trimmings of all kinds for sale,
At H. GREENBERG'S.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED as REPRESENTED
April30.1873-1y.

SMUCKER & BROWN,

UNDERTAKERS.

A large stock of COFFINS on hand trimmed to order and funerals attended with the New Hearse.
May14,'73-1y.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

The undersigned having established himself permanently in Huntingdon, would inform the public that he is prepared to manufacture
SADDLES,
BRIDLES,
COLLARS,
HARNESS
and NETS
of all kinds and the most approved patterns Give him a call. Shop No. 606 Washington St. between 6th and 7th, near the Catholic Church.
nov11,1873-3mos. JOHN A. BISBIN.

DRUGS, DRUGS, DRUGS.

S. S. SMITH & SON,

No. 616 PENN STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Carbon Oil Lamps, &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors tor Medicinal Purposes

Also, Agent for The Davis Vertical Feed Sewing Machine. Best in the world for all purposes.
Aug.20,1873.

GEO. W. BECK. W. A. FLEMING.

BEE HIVE GROCERY & CANDY MANUFACTORY.

BECK & FLEMING,

(Successors to N. B. CORBIN.)

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, Cigars, Toys in endless variety, Spices, Soaps, Salt, and Groceries of all kinds. Brooms, Brushes, Wooden and Willow Ware, Best German Accordeons, Harmonicals, &c., all sizes and prices, a large stock kept constantly on hand, price low. The trade supplied in large or small quantities at low jobbing rates.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

Having procured the services of a first-class manufacturer, we are prepared to furnish retail dealers with all kinds of Common and Fancy Candies, fresh and unadulterated, at city prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Address BECK & FLEMING,
No. 111, Fourth St., Huntingdon, Pa.
Oct.1,1873-1y.

TO FURNITURE BUYERS.

If you want to save 10 to 15 per cent. don't fail to go to the large

NEW FURNITURE STORE,

Just opened by

BROWN & TYHURST,

At No. 525, PENN Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.

They have just returned from a trip among the *wholesale* manufacturers, of the different kinds of Furniture, Mattresses, &c., buying at exceedingly low prices FOR CASH. They are also manufacturing such kinds of furniture as it will pay best to make here; and they wish it understood, that those who buy from them, will get bargains, as they intend to sell *low for cash*, and will not have to charge bad debts of worthless customers, to cash buyers' goods. Go and see their PARLOR SUITS and new styles of COTTAGE and FRENCH CHAMBER SUITS, CHAIRS of all kinds, LOUNGES, TABLES, &c.
July30,1873-3mo.

IS THERE A MAN SO DEAD

To all sense of justice to himself as to allow the virus of Scrofula or syphillis to remain in his system when he can be healed by that most potent of remedies; the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices. To keep these diseases in the system is a wrong not only to the victim himself but also to society as the innocent may be contaminated. How many unhappy marriages are there caused from this hidden enemy. Rest assured that the trouble will not lay quiet but will break out when least wanted; then comes the tug of war, with bickerings on one side and remorse on the other; avoid the misery. Pimples, Blotches and Tetters are speedily removed, thereby ol ing mach mortification. Root and Herb Juices. per bottle.

CONDEMNED.

BALSAM COPABIA IS CONDEMNED

and discarded as being not only worthless, but frequently injurious. It is disgusting in taste, and smell, and will disorder the soundest stomach, and still the quacks use the drug.

Samaritan's Gift is purely vegetable, pleasant to take, and will cure every time in from two to four days. We pride ourselves on its certainty of cure, as it is the only known medicine that can be depended on, thereby avoiding exposure and trouble. Price: Male packages, $2; Female, $3.

DESMOND & CO., Proprietors,
No. 915 Race Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
JOHN READ & SONS, Agents for Huntingdon.
October1,1873-1y.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE
For all kinds of printing.

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 26, 1873.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Economize.

Dead men never advertise.

November has five Saturdays.

An annual request—Shut the door.

Don't forget the poor, on Thanksgiving.

Sunday last was a "gloomy and peculiar" day.

Dead porkers now adorn the counters of the butchers.

Since the panic Life Insurance agents are not happy.

Corbin is now running the evening train on Broad Top.

The street-corner guards have gone into winter quarters.

The song she now sings is, "Tommy, dear Tommy, don't go."

The Cambria Company has suspended its works (?) at Riddlesburg.

A new Shoe Store on Washington street. Business is pushing up town.

The best time to advertise is just now, and the JOURNAL is the paper to do it in.

The Pittsburgh printers are on a strike. Evidently the fools are not all dead yet.

William Barclay, esq., late of Mattoon, Ill., takes charge of the car shops at Saxton.

Nearly ten tons of mail matter daily passed over the Pennsylvania railroad last month.

The Piper's Run, Bedford county, miners are on a strike. This is the height of folly.

Eight months of Local Option—jail empty, and no important criminal business. So we go.

Quite a spirited and successful religious revival is in progress in the M. E. Church in Tyrone.

A vein of pipe ore has been discovered on the farm of Mr. C. Guyer, in Warriorsmark township.

On Friday morning last, the mercury was pressed down to 18° above zero. That will do for a beginning.

Mr. Adam Hoffman, of Smithfield, had his residence weather boarded and painted. It looks very nice.

Joe Carmon is the most elevated man about town. He looks down on everybody from the Italian Cottage.

Benjamin L. Neff, esq., has been appointed Assessor of Porter township by the Board of Commissioners.

Rev. J. G. Dole will preach the Thanksgiving sermon, in the New Presbyterian church on Thursday next.

Court kept up all last week, and yet there were scarcely half a dozen strangers called at the JOURNAL office.

A miner, whose name we did not learn, was injured at Scott's shaft, on Six Mile Run, one day last week.

"Tom" Burchinell returned, from a hunting expedition, on last Saturday evening, with a fine doe. Well done, Thomas.

Somebody's gobbler will be able to return thanks on Thanksgiving Day, consequently we can't. This is a strange world.

We have sent out quite a number of bills within the last few days. We hope all who receive them will respond promptly.

Samuel Hatfield & Bro., of Alexandria, have been shipping large quantities of Fire Clay. It is said to be a very superior article.

Look over the JOURNAL before going out shopping, then you will know where to get the best goods for the least money.

We have engaged Dennis O'Rafferty to write a number of Irish ballads for the JOURNAL. They will be full of fun and rhyme.

Brown, of Brown's Bellefonte *Republican*, says, "The Huntingdon JOURNAL is a live paper." We try to make it so, Doctor.

The Petersburg Anti-Local Option Club must sock up $100 and costs to make Hess whole. The ways of the bibulous are hard.

The only live daily paper we see from Philadelphia, is the *All-Day City Item*. Col. Fitzgerald knows how to get up a readable paper.

There are a great many *Dunn* men lately. More than there were before the election. They all want money. Dunning is the order of the day.

The Broad Top Company received two new heavy freight engines on Friday last. Broad Top is now pretty well supplied with motive power.

The hardware store of Mr. Orlando Swoope, in Tyrone, was burglarized, on Wednesday night of last week, to the amount of two hundred dollars.

L. S. Geissinger, Esq., has removed his office to the building formerly occupied by Simpson & Armitage, one door East of R. M. Speer's office.

Seventeen dollars and fifty cents was the amount received by us, on subscription, during the first week of Court. What is this world coming to?

The brick-layers, engaged on the Methodist Church, at Mount Union, went off on a "strike" last week. Whether anybody was hurt we are not prepared to say.

Levi Smith, of Union township, was caught in a circular saw, on Monday of last week, and terribly mangled. It was thought that he could not possibly survive.

A number of boys went skating, on the pond, on Saturday last, and got a ducking.—That kind of fun, when you are skating, is not popular with the unfortunates.

A number of merchants talk of adopting the cash system from and after the first of January next. This has been the periodical resolution from Adam to the present.

The superintendent of the Keystone Boot and Shoe establishment has received a little male "goodey two-shoes" into his family. He is the first, and Burbank feels blest.

Castle Houck is tenantless. Since the acceptance of Local Option, by the citizens of this county, the run on that establishment has not been near so heavy as formerly.

Prof. Stevens has been conducting a spelling match, running through several Fridays, at the Academy, which has closed and Miss Maggie Miller has carried off the prize.

The strikers at the Gallitzin coal district, after being idle three months, have resumed work at a reduction of five cents per ton. Strikes won't pay in these panic times.

Our stove has become balky again. There is no draft about it. It's as cold as an icicle. What is to be done? Come, Chaney, help us out once more, and you will be a good "faler."

A good deal of charity must begin at home this winter, and particularly on the part of the family toward the head and support thereof. Young ladies especially should bear this in mind.

The ladies have resolved to organize a Society for the relief of the poor during the Winter. This is a noble project, and the inaugurators of it deserve the thanks of every lover of humanity.

The people of Mt. Union are not as small as the editor of the *Times* would make them. They can see the point of a joke without a surgical operation. We cannot say as much for the *Times* man by a darned sight.

Bedford had a report, on Saturday last, that Gen. Sickles had been shot by a mob in Madrid, and things were worked up to a fever heat. There were no violent demonstrations, however. Peace reigns along the border.

Some of the tax-payers of Brady think that much greater care might be taken of the Mill Creek school house. We refer the matter respectfully to the Mill Creek School Directors as we know nothing about it personally.

Mrs. Samuel Donnell, wife of the artist, was accidently precipitated down the steps leading from her husband's gallery to the street, on last Saturday evening, caused by the heel of her shoe catching on the step. She was badly bruised.

On Saturday morning two tub oil tanks were fired near Tuscarora station, on the P. R. R., and made quite a lively fire. The intense heat caused a boiler oil tank to explode which added considerable fuel to the flames. The trains were delayed several hours.

During the Winter we propose to give our readers a weekly letter from New York by an eminent writer, also one from Harrisburg and another from Washington. We hope these, with the local matter our home correspondents will furnish, will make the JOURNAL quite interesting.

Wm. Louder, esq., the gentlemanly and efficient Superintendent of the Kemble Furnaces, expects to sail for England, in the Russia, on the 17th proximo. We wish him a pleasant voyage and many happy hours with his friends on the other side of the pond. He expects to return in February.

A small son of the Mr. Fred Foos, was severely injured on Saturday last, by having a spring pole throw upon him from a load of hay. The scalp was almost entirely severed from his head by the blow. Dr. Brumbaugh dressed the wound, and the little suffer is doing as well as could be expected.

Isaac D. Hildebrand, esq., has been appointed route agent between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, *vice* W. F. Cunningham, esq., removed. This is generally conceded to be an excellent appointment. Harry L. Africa, of Blair county, has been appointed a postal clerk in place of Mr. Hildebrand.

The new Board of Commissioners and their appointees gave a very fine entertainment, on Wednesday last in honor of A. B. Miller, esq., the retiring member, at the Exchange Hotel. The supper was one that did credit to "mine host" of the old Exchange, and of course everything passed off very pleasantly.

The especial election for the adoption or rejection of the New Constitution, remember, will be held on the 16th of December. Let every lover of reform turn out. We hope every voting reader of the JOURNAL will turn out and see that all his neighbors go out too. Do this to swell the vote of the State at large

We have received a communication from some one, who thinks he has been much wronged, by the good people of Mapleton, in attributing the authorship of a communication signed "Edd" to him. He sends several terrible broadsides into that village, but as he forgot to give us his name we cannot publish it.

Living beyond your means is like sleigh-riding out of season. Style is all right in its place, but on an empty pocket it is as hard pulling as sled-runners on the bare ground. It is a bad plan to spend dollars where dimes would answer, unless there are plenty more within reach. Credit is a very unsteady support for luxury, and it is certain to break down.

An unsuccessful attempt at burglary was made, one evening last week, at the house of Mord. Massey, a resident of this place, while the family were at supper, but the scamp was detected before gaining very much headway. He however was compelled to satisfy himself with a fine sofa chair, and fly, and has not been heard from since. Keep on the look-out for these scoundrels.

There is a good bit of *Furey* about the Bellefonte *Watchman*, though most people believe it to be *Meek*. Between the two it does *lie*.—The *Watchman* says it received the following obituary notice:

> "Our home is sad; we mourn, alas,
> For the loss of our little Jerry,
> Who took to eatin garden sass,
> And went off with the Dysentery."

We were in Huntingdon last week and met Durborrow. He still had election on the brain and insisted that Guss "chaws up" two little orphans every morning before breakfast. —*Bedford Gazette*.

We are impressed with the idea that the "chawing up" of a portion of last week's Court proceedings, which cast such a base and damning reflection on that "christianized gentleman," as compiled by the JOURNAL man, will check the monstrosity of his appetite and somewhat pacify his insatiable desires.—*Cove Echo*.

A lady, in this place, has a very intelligent and highly nervous cat. A few days ago she set a trap, in the lower part of the cupboard, for a mouse that the cat was unable to catch. While in her chamber, on the second floor, a short time afterwards, the cat dashed up the stairs, very much excited, making a very peculiar noise, and fawned and caressed the feet of her mistress, then ran down stairs, then up, repeating the noise and runs, until the lady determined to follow her, which she did, the cat leading the way to the cupboard door, when she signified, in a manner peculiar to a cat, that she wanted in. The lady opened the door and found that the mouse was entrapped, and pussy knew it!

LADIES' RELIEF SOCIETY.—A meeting of the ladies will be held, this (Tuesday) afternoon, November 25th, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the Fire Company's Hall, of the Engine House, (second floor) for the purpose of forming a Society for the relief of the suffering poor of our town. Owing to the tightness of the times and the consequent inability to obtain labor, many persons will be subjected to great inconvenience, and suffering for the ordinary necessaries of life, if some such method of relief, as is above suggested, is not adopted. We feel pleased that the benevolent ladies of the town have taken hold of this matter thus early, and we expect much good to be done. This is the age of charity and Huntingdon must do her part to those in her midst. A collection will be taken up for this purpose on Thanksgiving.

AN UNPLEASANT POSITION, AND A PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—On last Thursday, Gus. Hoffman was blasting rocks out of a well for Andrew Johnson, in the Western part of Mt. Union, where he met with a painful accident, and came near loosing his life. He was at the bottom of a well 30 feet deep, and had set the fuse on fire, and was to be hastily drawn to the top before it would ignite. Unfortunately, after having been drawn up 20 feet, the windlass jumped off the bearer, and bucket, man, and windlass went to the bottom of the well; the windlass falling on him, broke his leg, and his ankle was dislocated. He however had presence of mind enough to outen the fuse, or he would doubtless have came to the top of the well the second time without the aid of a windlass.—*Times*.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS
For week ending Nov. 22, 1873	10,553
Same time last year	7,248
Increase for week	3,305
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1873	426,401
Same date last year	276,858
Increase for year 1873	149,543

Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, Pickles, Canned Fruit, and pure Spices, for sale cheap at 603 Washington St.

NATCHER'S IMPROVED MILLSTONE DRESSING DIAMOND.—Mr. Natcher, of Huntingdon, Penn'a., is the first discoverer and only legitimate introducer of the diamond for milling purposes in this and the old country, having obtained Letters Patent for the *application* of the *diamond* to the *stone*, and also the *lines* made by the use of the diamond or any other instrument, making parallel lines upon the whole surface, running straight or at any desired curve on the face or lands of the stone, thus securing him from all other parties obtaining patents on the diamond for milling purposes.

All practical millers who have used the diamond with skill and prudence in dressing millstones are well satisfied and convinced that it produces the finest and most efficient dress ever used. On this system any person of ordinary mechanical skill can dress a pair of burrs after very little instruction and practice.

Through the application of the diamond, the lines produced upon the lands, or face of the burr, are fine, perfect in shape, and regular on each edge, totally different from the cracks made by a pick, which are naturally coarse and irregular. In the usual mode the pick produces a stellated fracture, thereby weakening or disintegrating the stone as far as the fracture extends. Thus the edges of the crack, weakened by the blow from the pick, soon crumble away, wearing the face of the stone as the particles thus detached are thrown out.

The line cut by the diamond upon a glassy surface which has never disintegrated by a blow from a pick is clear and distinct, having its edge sharp and fine, with no disposition to crumble, being perfect to the edge of the crack thereby insuring a sharp corner or cutting edge perfectly straight and equal. Stones dressed after this mode, either hard or soft, open or close, will, it is claimed, run longer and perform a greater amount of work, and also will become more perfect as the bruises occasioned by the pick are removed.

There is no chrushing contact of the stones with the wheat, the sharp edges of the cracks actually cutting, or shaving up the grain, although brought very close together. Stones running clear of each other produce a clear whistling sound, differing from that obtained by any other mode of dress. On the starting of the stones they commence to do their work effectively, and the flour comes from them with its nutritive properties unimpaired.—There is no perceptible moisture generated in the operation of grinding, and much less power is required to produce a superior article of flour.

It is further claimed that after putting the furrows in proper order, the lands of the burrs can be kept so by the labor of from one to two hours every four days; and that burrs have been run satisfactorily with this dress over six days and nights without taking them up and have performed half as much more work with less power and in the same time. It is claimed to be much easier to keep the burrs in face on this system. It must not be understood that the diamond entirely dispenses with the use of the pick, which must be used about the eye of the stone, and for dressing down the furrows and high glosey spots on the face, while the diamond is to be used on the lands, or face of the burr, and about two-thirds way in towards the eye, or farther, according to the judgment of the dresser. It is claimed, and can be attested, that by this mode of dressing stones, not less than three pounds more flour per bushel is obtained than is possible with the old dress, and of better quality, devoid of grit. The saving of labor, time of the mill, cost of picks, and quantity and quality of flour in the aggregate must be a very large item, sufficient in itself to constitute a difference between a successful and unsucbessful business. Without dispensing with the services of the operative millers, it will lighten their labors, and enable them to keep their burrs in good condition.

We append a few, of the many, testimonials given Mr. Natcher:

SPRUCE CREEK, Oct. 2, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

I am a miller in B. Isett's Mill, and would say that I am using G. Natcher's Improved Mill Stone Dress. I have used it since last October. I have dressed all the burrs in this mill and loaned it to dress a number of others—on test trials—here, and the diamond is still perfect and works as Mr. Natcher stated. He says it will remain good, if well used, for ten years, and I am satisfied he is correct from my use of the tool.

This mode of dress is valuable in many respects. It saves time in dressing, makes better flour, and a higher percentage of yield. The old mode, with the pick alone, is rough. Mr. Natcher's method is smooth, sharp, and grinds at once, and requires less power to propel the stone, while at the same time it grinds faster, and the dress remains good. I feel safe in saying that Mr. Natcher's mode is perfect. All it wants is a trial. I recommend it to all millers. Respectfully yours,

SIMON SHOWALTER.

SPRUCE CREEK, Oct. 20, 1873.

To Millers and Mill owners:

I have been milling a long time and have had a good many millers and have seen a number of them dress Burrs 15 years ago. Mr. G. Natcher called on me and informed me that he had invented a new mode of dress, and promised to call and dress a stone for me by his new mode. Last October he came and dressed a stone by his plan in my son's mill. The result was entirely satisfactory to all. The tool performed the best of any I have ever witnessed, and did a better job in every respect, both in yield and quality of flour, saving much time in dressing. There is no doubt in its virtue. Mr. Natcher is a miller of note, and should be appreciated by all who desire to make a good article of flour.

J. S. ISETT.

COLERAIN MILLS, Nov. 8, 1873.

After a fair test trial of Natcher's Diamond Dress I would say that it is all Mr. Natcher claims for it, and I agree with what his circulars sspecify. There is no doubt of the virtue of this dress.

J. L. WOOMER, Miller.

REFERENCES:—Cresswell & Son, Petersburg; John Heffner, McConnellstown; Devor & Doye, Mt. Union; Wm. Hower, Fisher & Sons' Mill, Huntingdon, Pa.

AT the stated meeting of the Huntingdon County Medical Society, held in Huntingdon, Nov. 11, 1873, in order to elicit the sense of the society upon the subject of prescribing alcoholic stimulants, the following resolutions were submitted and adopted:

Resolved, That in our opinion a sound Theory and Practice of Medicine, in a wide range of cases, requires the prescribing of Alcoholic stimulants.

Resolved, That the Physician and not the Druggist should be the judge, in all cases, of the propriety of a prescription.

Resolved, That in prescribing or furnishing stimulants when deemed necessary, the physician is entitled to charge and collect for the same, as he would in furnishing other medicines.

A. B. BRUMBAUGH, M. D.,
Secretary.

BLANKS.—Receipts for Collectors and Treasurers of School Tax for sale, at this office, at fifty cents a hundred. If sent by mail four cents additional must be added for postage.

Tax Executions for State, County and Militia tax, under the late collection act, for sale at this office, at one dollar per hundred. If sent by mail five cents additional must be added for postage. tf.

FIFTY CENTS WILL PAY FOR THE JOURNAL FOR THREE MONTHS!—We desire every Post Master in the county to send us at least four new subscribers for three months, at fifty cents each. This can readily be done, and at some of the larger offices double this number ought to be obtained. Send us FIFTY CENTS and get the JOURNAL for three months. tf.

FOR a fine line of Boy's and Children Hats or Caps, go to Cohen Bros., No. 422 Penn street. sept17tf.

A Discovery.

BY DENNIS O'RAFFERTY.

'Twas a clear frosty morn in December,
And loth me warm shanty to lave,
I sat by the paper-patched windy;
Says I, "It's meself that's a shlave.

"Grim want inthroduces the shovel,
And beggary carries the shpade;
But I'll bear the burden no longer,
Whisht, darlint! I'll larn me to rade.

"And thin in the whiff of a dudeen,
I'll larn these same fingers to write,
Then farewell to deep-cut and tunnel,
Too long have they saddened me sight."

So I took little Mickey's ould primer,
For a pointer the shtem of me pipe;
Begorra in less than a jiffey,
I had A, B, C's in me gripe.

Now filled wid a strong resolution,
Which caused me fair bosom to shwell,
Before ye could shtale a hot pratie
Brave Dennis "paratie" could shpell.

But shure it's meself that was happy,
Whin "Shamrock so green" I could rade;
Then I shwore by the ghost of O'Connell
I'd niver shake hands wid a shpade.

But whin I could write, milla, murther!
What a racket the ould shanty heard;
Like a fair at a game of shillaly,
Where poteen in gallons is poured.

Says I, "Be me sowl! it's a poet
Meself should have been long ago,
Misther Dennis O'Rafferty, Esq.,
From county Roscommon, below."

So I called on the boss of the JOURNAL,
And towld him what Dennis had found,
Then hired to him me great janius
For siventeen shillings a pound.

LITERARY NOTICES.—*Starting Out.*—The Publishers of the Schoolday Magazine announce in their December number just received, looking brighter and better than ever, that they will begin in the January number, the publication of an American story by Alexander Clark, A. M., entitled "Starting Out."

The new story will be profusely illustrated with original drawings by Schell, Bensell, and other first-class artists, and will be looked for with no little degree of interest by the public generally, old and young. The author has a wide spread popularity, not only as a writer of wonderful ability, but also as an editor and public speaker.

The Schoolday Magazine is the oldest and best of the Young Folks' Monthlies published, and is one of the best that comes to our table, while the price is only $1.00 a year, and a handsome, original $2.00 engraving thrown in.

With the announcement of Mr. Clark's story we should think there would be an immense demand for it. Published by J. W. Daughaday & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Lippincott's Magazine for December opens with the new continuation of "A New Hyperion," the interest of which is most happily sustained, the attractions of the romance being greatly enhanced by Dore's characteristic illustrations. An interesting illustrated description of the series of "Sketches of Eastern Travel," which is followed by a graphic description of social life and society at Washington in an article entitled "Life at the National Capital." S. C. Clarke contributes an interesting account of "A Day's Sport in East Florida," which will be read with pleasure by all who have visited the "Land of Flowers," or take any interest in field sports. Fiction is strongly represented by the continuation of William Black's charming serial, "The Princess of Thule;" an amusing story entitled, "The Long Fellow of Ti," by James McKay; and Miss S. W. Kellogg's delightful novelette, "The Livelies," which is concluded with this number. "The History of the Crisis," by K. Cornwallis, is a timely and able article on our present financial difficulties, which cannot fail to attract attention, and is worthy of careful reading and consideration. A very interesting description of "Monaco," the great gambling resort of Europe, is contributed by R. Davey. Two charming poems, "Autumn Leaves" and "The Problem," with the usual variety of entertaining "Gossip," and Reviews of New Books, complete a very attractive number. With the January issue, *Lippincott's Magazine* begins its new volume, and the conductors promise rare attractions for the new year.

Scribner's for December opens with a second profusely illustrated article on Louisiana. Mr. King's first article on this subject created an interest which the present paper cannot fail to deepen. In the same number is a "popular science" paper on "Savage Man," with very striking illustrations; an interesting sketch, with portrait of Proctor, the celebrated young English astronomer now in this country, by John Frazer; Froude's second paper on an English Abbey, in which the Wat Tyler insurrection is touched upon; a timely and able discussion, by Prof. Atwater, of Princeton, of the Specie Payment question; "Black Rock," a story; a poem by Bret Harte, entitled Luke (in the Colorado Park—1873); an explanation of "Carlism in Spain," by J. W. Preston. Dr. Holland, in Topics of the Time, discusses "Some Religious Newspapers," "Provisions for Wives and Children," "The American Gentleman of Leisure," and "How Much has been Gained" toward Christian Union. In Home and Society, Culture and Progress Nature and Science, and Etchings, a great many subjects are briefly treated. The January number of Scribner's will have features of special interest.

St. Nicholas for December.—The second number of Scribner's new magazine for the young is as bright and as full of good things as the first issue—in fact, it contains more matter and pictures, for it has eight additional pages. There are forty-four pictures this month, and they include drawings by Moran (who contributes a very effective frontispiece) Stephens, Sheppard, Beard and other American artists. There are six wonderfully funny pictures of learned cats, and the article which describes them is as lively as the cats. A curious picture of a giant examining a man through a microscope; one of a sailor dancing with white bears; and another of a courageous youth riding a whale into port, will excite the curiosity of every real boy and girl. Celia Thaxter has a seasonable poem, Jack Frost; Mrs. R. H. Davis contributes one of her first-class stories, Naylor o' the Bowl; and there are several short stories, one of which—The Water Dolly, by Sara O. Jewett—is as sea-breezy as the coast it tells about. The Giant Watabore is a capital hit at certain follies, and will be appreciated by the older readers of the magazine. The Yellow Cottage is an exquisite little poem, by Marion Douglass. The page for little folks is very good this month; and The Riddle Box is crammed with good things.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY GOODS.—Miss E. M. Africa has just returned rom the east with a large and fashionable stock of bonnets, hats, notions, assortment of children's aprons, &c., &c. And every thing in her line. tf.

TWO HUNDRED
WEST HUNTINGDON LOTS
FOR SALE.

Apply to
R. ALLISON MILLER,
No. 228½ Hill St.

Glass and Queensware, Wood and Willowware for sale cheap at 603 Washington St.

Any person sending us fifty cents will receive a copy of J. W. Welch's "Crowning Gift of Heaven," by return mail. tf.

FOR SALE.—The stock and fixtures of a Drug Store in Huntingdon, terms to suit purchasers. Inquire at this office. nov.26tf.

FOR a fine White Shirt go to Cohen Bros., three doors from the post office. sept17tf.

FOR the latest styles of Silk Hats go to Cohen Bros., in the Diamond. sept17tf.

PROCEEDINGS IN COURT DURING THE SECOND WEEK.—M. J. Martin vs. East Broad Top Railroad Company. This was an issue directed by the Court to determine the amount of damages sustained by plaintiff by reason of the construction of the East Broad Top Railroad over and upon his lands. Mr. Martin, it seems, is the owner of about 1900 acres of land along Trough Creek, three miles from Broad Top City. Most of this is mountain land or wood land poorly timbered; but there is about fifty acres of it meadow land, lying along Trough Creek. The company located, and are building their road through the heart of the meadow, thus appropriating about five acres of it, it being as plaintiff alleged, the only productive land he has. Last May a board of seven viewers, duly appointed, were upon the ground to assess the damages and they reported that, taking into consideration both the advantages and disadvantages, M. J. Martin had sustained no damages by the construction of the road over his lands. He appealed from the report and an issue was directed by the Court in order to bring the matter before a jury. A jury was accordingly selected, and the case went to trial this week. The case occupied two days. The plaintiff attempted to show, by numerous witnesses, that he would reap no benefit from the road, but on the contrary, by taking his land and cutting up his meadow, so as to render a large amount of fencing necessary and irrigation impossible, the company had caused him to sustain damages to the amount of $6000. The defence replied by trying to show the advantages the road would afford him, giving him an easy market for his lumber, coal, and other produce, and the increase in the value of his land. The jury, after being out a short time returned with a verdict for plaintiff for $2708.43½. A motion for a new trial was made by the defence which was entertained by the Court, and will be argued. Speer, M'Murtrie & Fleming for plaintiff, Dorris and Petriken for defendant.

James Harper vs. Rockhill Coal and Iron Company. This is a case of the same nature as the one above mentioned. It was continued by consent of parties to be tried in the future.

John B. Shenefelt vs. David Johns et al. An issue directed to determine how much was due plaintiff upon a judgment entered upon a note to last April Term. It appeared that early in the Spring, David Johns purchased of plaintiff a colt, for which he gave his judgment note for $125. The colt was represented by plaintiff as being entirely sound. But Johns on his way home with it discovered that it was very deficient in one of the shoulders. He returned it soon after and left it on the premises of plaintiff, who refused to return the note that had been given therefor, and advertised and sold the colt as an estray. He then endeavored to collect from Johns the amount of the note alleging that the colt was worth the price agreed to be paid for it and therefore that it was a fair and valid sale. But it appearing otherwise from the evidence the jury found for the defendant, after being out all night, and divided the costs between the parties. This irregularity in the verdict was made the ground of a motion for a new trial which will be argued at the proper time. P. M. & M. S. Lytle for plaintif. Speer, M'Murtrie & Fleming for defendant.

W. P. Stryker, for use, vs George Hutchison, et al. This was a Scire Facias upon a judgment, issued by direction of the Court to let the defendant into a defence which he alleged he had. The defendant produced evidence of his having furnished money and necessaries to the family of the legal plaintiff, when abandoned by him, and claimed these as a set off to the amount of the judgment, most of which was allowed by the jury, who found for the plaintiff $58.13. Lovell & Musser, for plaintiff, Speer, M'Murtrie & Fleming for defendant.

W. Kustenbauter vs. T. S. M'Cahan. Summons in trespass, quare clausam fregit and cut down and carried away timber trees. The Court instructed the jury to find nominal damages for the plaintiff, who is tenant of the farm upon which the injury was committed. The jury accordingly returned with a verdict for plaintiff for $1.04 being apparently the amount of his car fare to and from court. Speer, M'Murtrie & Fleming for plaintiff, Woods & Williamson for defendant.

John Ross, Administrator of E. B. Blackwell, deceased, vs. John Everts. Mr. Blackwell was a Sewing Machine agent at Petersburg. About a year previous to his death, it seems he left with John Everts' family, for trial, a sewing machine. At the time of Blackwell's death the machine still remained there, Everts, as he says, never having agreed to buy it. Suit was brought by the Administrator for the price of the machine, before a Justice of the Peace, from whose judgment there was an appeal. The merits of the case did not appear, as a jury was called and sworn, and the case went to trial; but on leave of the Court given the plaintiff, amended his pleadings by declaring anew on a special contract. The defendant alleged surprise and verified his allegation by affidavit. The cause was then continued, at costs of plaintiff to next Term and the jury dismissed.

H. E. Shafer vs John Dougherty. This was an appeal by defendant from the judgment against him of J. McIntyre, esq. The matter at varience between the parties was a bill for printing done at the office of the Mt. Union *Times*, for which it seems, Mr. Dougherty had become liable, without intending so to do. The case was settled by the parties without assistance from the court or a jury.

John A. Nash vs Adam Heater. This was an appeal taken by the defendant from a judgment obtained before John O. Murray, esq. The plaintiff's demand was for $20 charged for newspaper support and advertising and printing tickets. in the campaign of 1867, when the defendant was a candidate and elected Director of the Poor of the county of Huntingdon. The defendant, before the Justice, alleged that he did not order the printing and consequently was not responsible therefor. The plaintiff finding his inability to trace notice to him, suffered a non-suit. The fact came out, in preparing the case, that the defendant, though running for a very important office, was not a subscriber of the only paper then in the county supporting the full Republican ticket. The man who would ask an office, under such circumstances, would have no hesitation in repudiating a trifling charge for the work done to secure his election. Truly there has been a high appreciation of the services of the printer, in times past, in Huntingdon county! What is to be thought of the man who will repudiate a small bill of $20, for informing the people weekly up to the election, recommending him and urging his election, and printing 12,000 or 15,000 tickets (one of which he voted himself) to enable his party to elect him? And that too, when he is not even a subscriber of the paper? He is a marvelously honest man, and no doubt a very good christian, but this kind of honesty and religion most any body could have.

John Dell and wife for use vs Catharine Houpt. This action was in the form of a summons in assumpsit. Two unmarried sisters had purchased from Theobald Fouse a small farm in Lincoln township, on which they erected a house, barn and outbuildings. They then lived upon this farm, caused it to be cultivated and enjoyed its produce in common, each contributing a fair proportion towards the taxes and expenses of farming. They lived thus until about the year 1869 when one of them married John Dell, and going to live with him, left her sister Catharine in sole possession of the farm, expecting her to account for one-half of the rents and profits of the land which the plaintiffs' alleges Catharine refused to do. This action was brought to recover the proportion that belongs to Rosanna Dell. A jury was called and sworn. After the first witness was examined the court ruled that assumpsit would not lie and that account render was the proper form of action. The plaintiffs' then asked leave to change their form of action upon payment of costs as provided in act of 1871. The amendment being allowed, it was ordered that they have until argument court to pay costs and amend their pleadings. Lovell & Musser for plaintiffs', Petrikin, Massey & McNeil for defendant.

Benj. Neff for use vs C. Harnish and George Walheater. Summons in debt upon a promissory note. The writ was served only upon Geo. Walheater who pleaded the statute of limitation. The case was discontinued by the plaintiff before it was called for trial. Lovell & Musser for plaintiff, Brown & Bailey for defendant.

W. B. Gilliland vs John Snyder. This was an action of ejectment brought by plaintiff to recover possession of about 150 acres of mountain land in Cromwell township. The evidence, as in all cases of this kind, was somewhat tedious and uninteresting. The jury after a very short consultation, returned with a verdict for the defendant. Woods & Williams for plantiff, Speer, McMurtrie & Fleming for defendant.

Thomas S. McChan vs Daniel Grazier. This was a replevin for a sorrel mare; but the plaintiff having discontinued his suit, it was not called for trial.

CHURCH CONSTITUTED.—The ceremony of constituting a new Baptist Church, according to the usage of the denomination, took place at Centre Union, in Oneida township on Wednesday evening of last week.

The council assembled for the purpose, consisting of ministery and delegates from other churches, in the association, was organized by the appointment of K. L. Greene, esq., of the Scottsville church, as Moderator, and Robt. McDivitt, esq., of the Huntingdon church, as Secretary.

The Council, then organized, after hearing the application of the membership, decided unanimously in favor of recognizing them as a separate and independent body, under the name of the Centre Union Baptist Church.

The Organization Sermon was preached by Rev. D. W. Hunter, of Huntingdon, from Matthew 16, 8. The right hand of fellowship was extended by Rev. J. D. Thomas, of Stone Creek, and the charge to the Church was delivered by Rev. G. M. Spratt, of Lewisburg. The proceedings of the council were, on motion, prepared for publication in the *National Baptist*, of Philadelphia, and in the county papers.

This Church, prior to its organization into a separate body, formed a part of what is known as the Stone Creek Baptist Church.

TRUNKS, Valieses and Umbrellas, at Cohen Bros., in the Diamond on Penn st. sept17tf.

FOR the latest styles of Bows and Ties go to Cohen Bros., in the Diamond. sept17tf.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

From Timon Walley.

TIMON WALLEY, November 24, 187three.

Olt Tarbarrer:—I dort I rite and tells yer all apout how der do at der Kourt. Dit yer seet me dare? I shpeck yer not dit node me. If yer seet a faler mit new drowsers, unt new hat, unt olt Yousht's olt blue grate koat on, dot wash me.

Yer nose how oos hat one goot meeten go on fursht rade, all Sumer, at Betersborrick, unt, I chinks, he woult prake town all tem oder little meetens rount, if der letted him alone, unt if der Cunstables unt der Kourt woult minted der own peesness, unt letted Mishter Hess pe. I chinks, he keeped der beshtest meeten hous as effer was, unt der mempers not woult be tare mit der Mishter Hess not haff sich long dime as der shtay in oder breacher man's meeten till der woult haff more shpirit in dem as dem coult hold.

Unt, I chinks, der way tem falers in der Kourt do act ish too bat. I shlip in ter de hous at der back toor shust pehint one olt faler wat shtood dare mit one bick clup, unt shust dort dot wash dot olt Muntgomery mit ter clup, I reated apout lasht weenter, unt I not letted her seet me, unt I look rount, unt, wat yer dinks, dare it wash a nudder olt faler mit a clup, unt poor Mishter Hess he sot up agin a pig posht, unt I shust woult taked her out not wash it for tem olt falers mit der pig clups. Unt tare wash tree olt falers sot pehint ter par. I sphose dot ish ware der keeps der weeskey. Unt, I chinks, yer shust shute seet apout twelfe olt falers all pen up in a pox too trunk ter kit out unt look rite at poor Mishter Hess. Unt one faler she ket up unt shake her fisht at tem falers, unt, I chinks, I dinks she maked me unt Mishter Hess pote dink she was shust der gootest man wat effer wash. Dot maked me dink dot shust loik dot Paull wat was tride dot dime by dot olt Felix vor dot same ding to prake up his meeten. Unt den, wat yer dinks, anudder ret bearted faler, she ket up unt makeout dem dings all pees lize; unt make us all dink she ish der worstest man in ter worlt.

Unt I not koot ket one trinck of weeskey in ter down, unt not nose vor ware ket der logal opshin, unt I not loike ter go in ter dot blase unt shtrike dot faler mit out one goot trinck of weeskey, unt ter boor faler shust hat ter shtand it. Unt wat yer dinks, der meeten ish praked up. Dot ish bat! Unt so much beeples turnt oud of der meeten.

I chinks, der dose some bat dings in dot Kourt. Dit yer heer how tem faler use our Peet Livershten? She koompt tare mit dat poorty gall, (I chinks, I dit wish Mottalener dit look loik him,) unt dem shust dalked apout Peet, unt make her shtand up unt dell all tem falers apout him's gall unt sich, unt ter gall he dell tem apout kit marriet unt sich. I chinks, me unt Mottalener not woult dell our Crantaty tem dings, unt den wen dot faler wat breach dot noit unt hish text was Peeter, I not nose der Shapter—she wash apout hosses—she breech apout too ours, unt Peet sot shust up on der morner's pench, or someting, unt kry. Now not ish dot too bat? Now ter not ish it any wonter dot der dimes ish hard, unt ter meetens all proke up!

Say, olt Tarbarrer, if yer effer reated in der goot Pook apout dot olt Jope, wat da dalksh so much of him's pashents? I chinks, I dinks dot if she wash in dish Kourt for sell weeskey, oder go mit der galls, loik boor Mishter Hess, oder olt Peet, her pashents all shpill oud, unt she nock some of tem falers town. I chinks, I not nose Englesh worts wat make oud him's feelins. Unt der say tem tree faler wat sot in der par maket Mishter Hess bay one hundret taler fines, unt hole lot of chosts. Now den, not woult dot prake up mosht any meeten? I chinks, if she was shust forty ears ago, I—I—shust go pack unt trash efry one of tem faler, for der say one hash shust one leck, unt one shust one arm, unt the toder ish a leetle faler, unt I koot wipet efry faler ten. Dot ish so, unt dot mite a safed der meeten.

Your tear vrient,
MISHTER YOHONAS, ESQ'R.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by Henry & Co.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

HUNTINGDON, PA., November 25, 1873.

Superfine Flour	$ 6 00
Extra Flour	7 00
Family Flour	7 50
Red Wheat	1 30
White Wheat	1 40
Bark per cord	8 00
Barley	60
Butter	25
Brooms ⅌ doz	2 50
Beeswax ⅌ pound	30
Beens ⅌ bushel	2 00
Beef	5½@6
Cloverseed ⅌ 64 pounds	4 00
Corn ⅌ bushel on ear	50
Corn shelled	55
Chickens ⅌ ℔	8
Corn Meal ⅌ cwt	1 50
Candles ⅌ ℔	12½
Cranberries ⅌ quart	18
Dried Apples ⅌ ℔	6
Dried Cherries ⅌ ℔	6
Dried Beef	20
Eggs	25
Feathers	25
Flaxseed ⅌ bushel	1 25
Hops ⅌ pound	25
Hams smoked	12½
Shoulder	8
Side	9
Hay ⅌ ton	14 00
Lard ⅌ ℔ new	10
Large onions ⅌ bushel	1 50
Oats	40
Potatoes ⅌ bushel new	60
Plaster ⅌ ton ground	13 00
Rags	2
Rye	65
Rye Chop ⅌ cwt	2 00
Rye Straw ⅌ bundle	15
Wool washed	40a45
Wool unwashed	3

PHILADELPHIA PRODUCE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, November 22.—Bark is steady at $35 per ton for No. 1 quercitron.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling in s small way at 7@8c per pound. In timothy and flaxseed nothing doing. We quote the former at $2.50@3, and the latter at $1.80@1.85.

The flour market is steady with a fair demand from the home consumers. About 12,000 barrels sold, including superfine at $4.50@5; extras at $5.25@5.75; Wisconsin extra family at $6 75@6 87½; Minnesota do. do. at $7@7 35, the latter rate for fancy old wheat; Pennsylvania do. do. at $7@7 75. Rye Flour sells at $4 50. In corn meal no sales.

The wheat market is without special change. Sales of red at $1 45@1 55; amber at $1 58@1 65, and white at $1 65@1 80. Oats are in fair demand and sell at 51@53c for white, and 47@40c for mixed.

Whiskey is held at 95c for western iron-bound

Marriages.

JOHNSTON—CUNNINGHAM.—On the 18th inst., in the M. E. Church, in this place, by the Rev. M. K. Foster, assisted by Revs. Zahnizer and McMurray, Rev. James Johnston, of Perryville, Mifflin county, Pa., to Miss Kate B. Cunningham, of Huntingdon.

[We wish the happy young couple all the joy imaginable. As they journey on may only the bright side of life be presented to their view, and when they have filled their mission below may they have a safe passport to that "better land" on the other side of Jordan.]

RICHARDSON—MYERS.—On the 13th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Coalville of the First Baptist Church, Mr. G. W. Richardson, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., to Miss Jennie Myers, of Altoona.

SHAFFNER—PATTON.—On the 6th inst., by Rev. G. W. Zahnizer, Mr. Harry Shaffner to Miss Nannie J. Patton, both of Clearfield, Pa.

BARR—SMITH.—On the 20th inst., by the same, Mr. F. E. Barr to Mis Sarah C. Smith, both of Allenville, Mifflin county, Pa.

New Advertisements.

THE SUN.
WEEKLY, SEMI-WEEKLY AND DAILY.

THE WEEKLY SUN is too widely known to require any extended recommendation; but the reasons which have already given it fifty thousand subscribers, and which will, we hope, give it many thousands more, are briefly as follows:

It is a first-rate newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always presented in a clear, intelligible and interesting manner.

It is a first-rate family paper, full of entertaining and instructive reading of every kind, but containing nothing that can offend the most delicate and scrupulous taste.

It is a first-rate story paper. The best tales and romances of current literature are carefully selected and legibly printed in its pages.

It is a first-rate agricultural paper. The most fresh and instructive articles on agricultural topics regularly appear in this department.

It is an indepeudent political paper, belonging to no party and wearing no collar. It fights for principle, and for the election of the best men to office. It especially devotes its energies to the exposure of the great corruptions that now weaken and disgrace our country, and threaten to undermine republican institutions altogether. It has no fear of knaves, and asks no favors from their supporters.

It reports the fashions for the ladies and the markets for the men, especially the cattle-markets, to which it pays particular attention.

Finally, it is the cheapest paper published. One dollar a year will secure it for any subscriber. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have THE WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Any one who sends a single dollar will get the paper for a year. We have no traveling agents.

THE WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages, fifty-six colums. Only $1.00 a year. No discounts from this rate.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.—Same size as the Daily Sun. $2.00 a year. A discount of 20 per cent. to clubs of ten or over.

THE DAILY SUN.—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 120,000. All the news for 2 cents. Subscription price 50 cents a month, or $6.00 a year. To clubs of ten or over, a discount of 20 per cent.

Address, "THE SUN,"
nov12-6t. New York City.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874—SEVENTH YEAR

THE ALDINE,

An Illustrated Monthly journal, universally admitted to be the Handsomest Periodical in the World. A Representative and Champion of American Taste.

Not for Sale in Book or News Stores.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or *timely* interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of *THE ALDINE* will be most appreciated after it has been bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness as compared with rivals of a similar class, *THE ALDINE* is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes for ten times its cost; and then, there are the chromos, besides!

ART DEPARTMENT, 1874.

The illustrations of *THE ALDINE* have won a world-wide reputation, and in the art centres of Europe it is an admitted fact that its wood cuts are examples of the highest perfection ever attained. The common prejudice in favor of "steel plates," is rapidly yielding to a more educated and discriminating taste which recognizes the advantages of superior artistic quality with greater facilities of production. The wood-cuts of *THE ALDINE* possess all the delicacy and elaborate finish of the most costly steel plate, while they afford a better rendering of the artist's original.

To fully realize the wonderful work which *THE ALDINE* is doing for the cause of the art culture in America, it is only necessary to consider the cost to the people of any other decent representations of the productions of great painters.

In addition to designs by the members of the National Academy, and other noted American artists, *THE ALDINE* will reproduce examples of the best foreign masters, selected with a view to the highest artistic success and greatest general interest. Thus the subscriber of *THE ALDINE* will, at a trifling cost, enjoy in his own home the pleasures and refining influences of true art.

The quarterly tinted plates for 1874 will be by Thomas Moran and J. D. Woodward.

The Christmas issue for 1874 will contain special designs appropriate to the season, by our best artists, and will surpass in attractions any of its predecessors.

PREMIUM FOR 1874.

Every subscriber to *The Aldine* for the year 1874 will receive a pair of chromos. The original pictures were printed in oil for the publishers of *The Aldine*, by Thomas Moran, whose great Colorado picture was purchased by Congress for ten thousand dollars. The subjects were chosen to represent "The East" and "The West." One is a view in the White Mountains, New Hampshire; the other gives The Cliffs of the Green River, Wyoming Territory. The difference in the nature of the scenes themselves is a pleasing contrast, and affords a good display of the artist's scope and coloring. The chromos are each worked from thirty distinct plates, and are in size (12x16) and appearance exact fac-similes of the originals. The presentation of a worthy example of America's greatest landscape printer to the subscribers of *The Aldine* was a bold but peculiarly happy idea, and its successful realization is attested by the following testimonial, over the signature of Mr. Moran himself.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 20, 1873.

Messrs. JAMES SUTTON & Co.

Gentlemen.—I am delighted with the proofs in color of your chromos. They are wonderfully successful representations by mechanical process of the original paintings.

Very respectfully,
(Signed,) THOS. MORAN.

These chromos are in every sense American. They are by an original American process, with material of American manufacture, from designs of American scenery by an American painter, and presented to subscribers to the first successful American Art Journal. If no better because of all this, they will certainly possess an interest no foreign production can inspire, and neither are they any the worse if by reason of peculiar facilities of production they cost the publishers only a trifle, while equal in every respect to other chromos that are sold single for double the subscription price of *The Aldine*. Persons of taste will prize these pictures for themselves—not for the price they did or did not cost, and will appreciate the enterprise that renders their distribution possible.

If any subscriber should indicate a preference for a figure subject, the publishers will send "Thoughts of Home," a new and beautiful chromo 14x20 inches, representing a little Italian exile whose speaking eyes betray the longings of his heart."

TERMS:

$5 per annum, in advance, with Oil Chromos free.

For FIFTY CENTS extra, the chromos will be sent mounted, varnished, and prepaid by mail.

The Aldine will, hereafter, be obtained only by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rate; cash for subscriptions must be to the publishers direct, or handed to the local canvasser, without responsibility to the publishers, except in cases where the certificate is given, bearing the facsimile signature of James Sutton & Co.

CANVASSERS WANTED.

Any person wishing to act permanently as a local canvasser will receive full and prompt information by applying to

JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers,
Nov.12,73.] 58 Maiden Lane, New York.

LET ALL THE WORLD KNOW

That I have just replenished my stock of goods with the best articles to be found in the eastern cities. The

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

is the most complete that can be found outside the city. The garments are made of the best materials, and are cut in the latest style, and are selling very cheap. My stock of

HATS AND CAPS

can't be beat this side of sundown, and I am determined not to be undersold by either Jew or Gentile. The

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT

is complete in every branch, and being connected with one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the city of Boston, I have superior advantages over other dealers. My goods are the BEST and cheapest in the market.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISH'G GOODS

in endless variety, embracing all the latest styles, and at prices that cannot fail to please the closest buyer.

Don't forget the place, No. 332 Allegheny street, near the Union Depot.

OLIVER CUNNINGHAM.
Sept.24,1873.

New Advertisements.

GOOD Carpenters will be paid $2.25 per day by the ROCKHILL IRON & COAL CO., Orbisonia, Huntingdon county, Pa. nov5-3t

$2500 A YEAR made with our splendid COMBINATION PROSPECTUS.

It represents sample pages and style of binding of 50 intensely interesting and useful books, that sell in every family. Best thing ever tried by canvassers. AGENTS WANTED, to make a permanent business on these works in every county. Prospectus sent post-paid on receipt of price, $1.50. For circulars and liberal terms, address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

POLARIS MYSTERIES solved; disasters and escapes vividly portrayed. See FROZEN ZONE and its EXPLORERS. A splendid octavo of 800 pages, most profusely illustrated with elegant steel and wood engravings: A fascinating history of Artic adventure. The most saleable book out. Agents Wanted: Send for terms and sample pages to Mutual Puqlishing Co., Hartford, Conn.

$412.80 In Four Weeks' Canvassing was one agent's profit on Bryant's Library of Poetry and Song; $70 in one week on The New Housekeeper's Manual, by Miss Beecher and Mrs. Stowe. Any active man or woman can have an agency. J. D. FORD & CO., New York, Boston, Chicago and San Francisco.

RICH FARMING LANDS!
FOR SALE VERY CHEAP!

THE BEST INVESTMENT!

No Fluctuations! Always Inproving in Value! The Wealth of the Country is made by the Advance in Real Estate.

NOW IS THE TIME!

Millions of acres of the finest lands on the Continent, in Eastern Nebraska, now for sale—many of them never before in the market—at prices that defy competition.

Five and Ten Years Credit Given, with Interest at 6 per cent

The Land Grant Bonds of the Company taken at par for lands. They can now be purchased at a large discount. ☞ Full particulars given, new Guide with new Maps mailed free, by addressing O. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner, U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb.

"DOMESTIC"
PAPER FASHIONS.
ELEGANT IN DESIGN. FAULTLESS IN FIT.
Agents Wanted.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO., NEW YORK.

$20 SAVED!

To meet the urgent demand of the times the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, have determined to REDUCE PRICES, and will hereafter sell their $65 Machine for $45, and other styles in proportion.

THE FLORENCE

is the ONLY Sewing Machine that feeds the work backward and forward, or to right or left, as the purchaser may prefer. It has been greatly Improved and Simplefied, and is far better than any other machine in the market.

IT IS NOW THE CHEAPEST
Florence, Mass., Nov. 1, '73. Agents Wanted.

FIRESIDE HINGE CONE BURNER FOR SUN CHIMNEYS, made by PLUME & ATWOOD, produces the largest light. Can be used on any coal oil lamp. For sale by all lamp dealers.

"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING."

How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents; together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies. A queer book. 100,000 sold. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

WOMEN MEN, Girls and Boys wanted to sell our French and American Jewelry, Books, Games, &c., in their own localities. No capital needed. Catalogue, Terms, &c., sent free. P. O. FICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

MONEY Made Rapidly with Stencil & Key Check Outfits Catalogues and full particulars FREE. S. M. SPENCER, 117 Hanover street, Boston.

500 AGENTS wanted for our popular MAPS and religious and historical CHARTS. Splendid assortment! Large sales! Large profits! Address HAASIS & LUBRECHT, Empire Map and Chart Establishment, 107 Liberty St., New York.

FARM FOR RENT.

The undersigned offers his Farm for rent, in Clay township, three-fourths of a mile from the E. B. T. Railroad, and the village of Three Springs. About 150 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation. Good buildings, choice fruit and well watered.

Nov.5-4t. K. L. GREENE.

60 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS!

60 Choice BUILDING LOTS, in Taylor's Addition to West Huntingdon," for sale.

Apply to
tf. JOHN F. MILLER.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
[*Estate of THOMAS WATTSON, dec'd.*]

Letters testamentary on the estate of Thomas Wattson, late of Jackson township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS MITCHELL,
Oct.23,'73* Executor.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
IMPORTER OF
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LACE CURTAINS,
AND
INTERIOR DECORATIONS,

For Dwelling Houses, Churches, and Hotels, Railway and Steamship Supplies.

No. 719 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Oct.8,1873-3mos.

A GRIST MILL AND FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned will sell his Farm and Grist Mill, located in Union township, about four miles from Mapleton, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Private Sale. The farm contains about 120 acres of which about 50 acres are cleared and the balance well timbered, having thereon erected a Grist Mill with two run of burs, doing an excellent of business, a two story Log House and a good Log Barn. There is a well of excellent water at the door. Apply to

J. D. QUARRY,
Mapleton, Huntingdon county, Pa.
Oct.15,1873-3mos*

GOODS FOR THE MILLION
AT THE
WEST HUNTINGDON BAZAR,
Corner of Ninth and Washington Streets.

This establishment has just received a large and varied assortment of seasonable goods, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS, CAPS, HOSIERY,

and all articles usually found in a first-class store. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine goods and prices.

Don't forget the place, corner Ninth and Washington streets, West Huntingdon, Pa.

G. W. JOHNSTON & CO.
Oct.15,1873.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN PETERSBURG.

The undersigned, wishing to enter into other business will sell the following property: a new Brick Dwelling House, and a lot and half of ground 90x150 feet fronting on two streets, a new Brick Blacksmith Shop 36x26, three fires, shoeing shop attached 13x26. The shop alone rents for $109.08 and does a good business, the shop is so arranged as to not interfere with the house. A good Stable and Buggy house and all other outbuildings in good order, a variety of good fruit. If not sold till November 15th will then offer it at Public Sale, for further particulars call at the premises.

F. E. WEAVER,
Petersburg, Huntingdon county, Pa.
Sept.24,1873-3mos.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at TWELVE AND A-HALF CENTS per line for the first insertion, SEVEN AND A-HALF CENTS for the second, and FIVE CENTS per line for all subsequent insertions.

Regular quarterly and yearly business advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 Inch	3 50	4 50	5 50	8 00	¼ col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½ "	24 00	36 00	50	65
3 "	7 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	21 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

Local notices will be inserted at FIFTEEN CENTS per line for each and every insertion.

All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, all party announcements, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa. OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,

DENTIST,

No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.

July 3, '72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. CHALMERS JACKSON, Attorney at Law. Office with Wm. Dorris, Esq., No. 403, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. [jan15

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with Brown & Bailey. [Feb.5-1y

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

MORRISON HOUSE,

OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT

HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. H. CLOVER, Prop.

April 5, 1871-1y.

Miscellaneous.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, in Leister's Building (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,72.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on handand for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

SHIRLEYSBURG ELECTRO-MEDICAL, Hydropathic and Orthopedic Institute, for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases and Deformities.
Send for Circulars. Address
Drs. BAIRD & GEHRETT,
nov-27,'72tf] Shirleysburg, Pa.

WANTED. BOOK AGENTS FOR

UNDERGROUND

or,

LIFE BELOW THE SURFACE,

BY THOS. W. KNOX.

942 Pages Octavo. 130 Fine Engravings.

Relates Incidents and Accidents beyond the Light of Day; Startling Adventures in all parts of the World; Mines and Mode of Working them; Caverns and their Mysteries; Down in the Depths of the Sea; Nights in Opium Dens; Life in Prison; Stories of Exiles; Journeys through Sewers and Catacombs; Accidents in Mines; Underworld of the Great Cities, etc., etc. For circulars and terms to agents, address the publishers.
J. B. BURR & CO.
Hartford, Conn., or Chicago, Ill.

Agents wanted for

BULLS AND BEARS

OF NEW YORK.
By MATHER HALE SMITH,

Nearly 600 Octavo Pages, Profusely Illustrated.

If you wish to know how Fortunes are Made and Lost; how Shrewd Men are Ruined; how Panics are Created; how Stocks are Bought and Sold, Read this Book. It relates the biographies of the great leading speculators of New York, with a history of Wall Street and its operators during the past 200 years. For circulars and terms, address the publishers.

We send an elegant Chromo, mounted and ready for framing, free to every agent.
J. B. BURR & HYDE,
Hartford, Conn., or Chicago, Ill.
Jan.1,'73.-1y.

FOR FINE AND FANCY PRINTING Go to the JOURNAL Office.

FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE For all kinds of printing.

Election Proclamation.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION

TO BE HELD ON

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16th, 1873

Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, a proposed amendment to the constitution," approved the eleventh day of April, 1872, and in pursuance of the ordinance for submitting the new constitution of Pennsylvania to a vote of the qualified electors thereof, passed by the Constitutional convention, I, AMON HOUCK, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the qualified electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on Tuesday, December 16th, 1873, at which time the aforesaid amended constitution will be voted for.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid special election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at the house of Levi Houpt.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of Tobias Caufman's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house, near the Union Meeting house, in said twp.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at Grant school house, in the borough of Mapleton, in said twp.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 26th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Magahy, in M'Connellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the house of William Long Warm Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the Rock Hill School House.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public house of Edward Littles, at McAleavy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows to wit:—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, (except the borough of Mount Union,) namely: Beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of all that territory lying northeastward of a line beginning at the Juniata river and running thence in a direct line along the centre of 4th Street in the borough of Huntingdon, to the line of Oneida township, constituting the First Ward of said borough, at the south-east window of the Court House.

26th district, composed of all that territory lying west of the First Ward and east of the centre of 7th street composing the second Ward, at the south-west window of the Court House, in the borough aforesaid

27th district, composed of all that territory lying north and west of the Second Ward and south of a line beginning at the Juniata river, and running thence eastward in a direct line along the centre of 11th street to the line of Oneida township constituting the Third Ward, and also those portions of Walker and Porter townships formerly attached to the east ward, at the Council House in said borough.

28th district, composed of all that territory north of the third ward of said borough, constituting the Fourth Ward, at the public School House near Cherry Alley, in said borough.

29th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longanecker, Thos. Hamer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school-house in the borough of Petersburg.

30th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Peightal, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.

31st district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit: commencing at a Chestnut Oak, on the summit Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little Valley; thence south fifty-two degrees, east three hundred and sixty perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top mountain; thence north sixty-seven degrees, east three hundred and twelve perches, to a yellow pine; thence south fifty-two degrees, east seven hundred and seventy-two perches, to a Chestnut Oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty one perches, to a Chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south thirty-one and a half degrees, east two hundred and ninety-four perches, to a Chestnut Oak on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of John Terrel's farm; south, sixty-five degrees, east nine hundred and thirty-four perches, to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the Public School House, in the village of Dudley.

32d district, composed of the borough of Coalmont, at the public school house in said borough.

33d district, composed of Lincoln township, beginning at a pine on the summit of Tussey mountain on the line between Blair and Huntingdon counties, thence by the division line south, fifty-eight degress east seven hundred and ninety-eight perches to a black oak in middle of township; thence forty-two and one half degrees east eight hundred and two perches to a pine on summit of Terrace; thence by line of Tod township to corner of Penn township; thence by the lines of the township of Penn to the summit of Tussey mountain; thence along said summit with line of Blair county to place of beginning, at Coffee Run School House.

34th district, composed of the borough of Mapleton, at the Grant school house in said borough.

35th district, composed of the borough of Mount Union, at the public school house in said borough.

36th district, composed of the Borough of Broad Top City, at the Public School House, in said Borough.

37th district, composed of the borough of Three Springs at the public school house in said borough.

38th district, composed of the borough of Shade Gap, at the public school house in said borough.

39th district, The borough of Orbisonia, at the Public School House.

The general election in all the wards, townships, districts and boroughs of the county, is to be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock in the forenoon and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when all polls shall be closed.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, that "every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

The inspectors and judges of the election shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district, to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspecor in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place—or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at such election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors of each district to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessments of voters as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, other than a freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in the state at least one year, and in the election district where he offers his vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election and within two years paid a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this state and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this state six months: *Provided* That the freemen, citizens of the United States, between twenty-one and twenty-two years who have resided in an election district as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners, unless, First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a state or county tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence, either on his oath or affirmation or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in this state at least one year before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him, that he is of age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax; or the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age, shall be called out to the clerk, who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by him.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessors, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the state for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified voter, that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of the residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of this election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window, or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for any time not less than three nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offense shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offense was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person, not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election of this commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper district, if any person knowing the want of such qualification shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding three months.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together, with the intent to illegally vote, or shall procure another to do so, he or they offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens), shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offense, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of the election, within the Commonwealth or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

And the election laws of the Commonwealth further provides that "The Inspectors, Judges and clerks shall before entering on the duties of their offices, severally take and subscribe the oath or affirmation hereinafter directed, which shall be administered to them by any judge, alderman or justice of the peace, but if no such magistrate be present, one of the inspectors of the election shall administer the oath or affirmation to the other judge and inspector, and then the inspector so qualified shall administer the oath or affirmation to him.

"The inspectors, judges and clerks required by law to hold township and general elections shall take and subscribe the several oaths and affirmations required by the 19th, 20th and 21st sections of the act of 2d day of July, 1839, "An act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," which oaths or affirmations shall be prepared and administered in the manner prescribed in the 18th and 22d sections of said act, and in addition to the power conferred by the 18th section of said act, the judge or either of the inspectors shall have the power to administer the oaths prescribed by said act to any clerk of a general, special or township election.

By the act of Assembly of 1869, known as the Registry Law, it is provided as follows:

1. "Election Officers are to open the polls between the hours of six and seven, A. M., on the day of election.—Before six o'clock in the morning of second Tuesday of October they are to receive from the County Commissioners the Registered List of Voters and all necessary election blanks, and they are to permit no man to vote whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote as follows:

2. The person whose name is not on the list, claiming the right to vote must produce a qualified voter of the district to swear in a written or printed affidavit to the residence of the claimant in the district for at least ten days next preceding said election, defining clearly where the residence of the person was.

3. The party claiming the right to vote shall also make an affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief where and when he was born, that he is a citizen of Pennsylvania and of the United States, that he has resided in the state one year, or, if formerly a citizen therein and removed therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein, that he has paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before the election, and the affidavit shall state when and where the tax was assessed and paid, and the tax receipt must be produced unless the affiant shall state that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he received none.

4. If the applicant be a naturalized citizen, he must, in addition to the foregoing proofs, state in his affidavit when, where, and by what court he was naturalized and produce his certificate of naturalization.

5. Every person, claiming to be a naturalized citizen, whether on the registry list, or producing affidavits as aforesaid, shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years consecutively a voter in the district where he offers to vote; and on the vote of such a person being received, the Election Officers are to write or stamp the word "voted" on his certificate with the month and year, and no other vote can be cast that day in virtue of said certificate except where sons are entitled to vote upon the naturalization of their father.

6. If the person claiming to vote who is not registered shall make an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or, if born elsewhere, shall produce evidence of his naturalization, or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and further, that he is between 21 and 22 years of age, and has resided in the State one year, and in the election district ten days next preceding the election, he shall be entitled to vote though he shall not have paid taxes."

7. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage, as is described by this law or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such persons to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced, for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

8. Ten days preceding every election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, it shall be the duty of the Assessor to attend at the place fixed by law for holding the election in each election district, and then and there hear all applications of persons whose names have been omitted from the list of assessed voters, and who claim the right to vote, or whose rights have originated since the same was made out, and shall add the names of such persons thereto as shall show that they are entitled to the right of suffrage in such district, on the personal application of the claimant only, and forthwith assess them with a proper tax. After completing the list, a copy thereof shall be placed on the door of the house where the election is to be held, at least eight days before the election; and at the election the same course shall be pursued, in all respects, as is required by this act and the acts to which it is a supplement, at the general elections in October. The Assessor shall also make the same returns to the County Commissioners of all assessments made by virtue of this section; and the County Commissioners shall furnish copies thereof to the election officers in each district, in like maner as is required at the general elections in October.

9. The same rules and regulations shall apply at every special election, and at every separate city, borough or ward election, in October.

10. The respective Assessors, Inspectors and Judges of the elections shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any of said officers under this act; any wilful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers, shall be punished as perjury

11. The Assessors shall receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties hereby enjoined as provided by law for the performance of their other duties, to be paid by the County Commissioners, as in other cases, and it shall not be lawful for any Assessor to assess a tax against any person whatever within ten days next preceding the election to be held on the 2d Tuesday of October, in any year, or within ten days next before any election for electors of President or Vice President of the United States; any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor, and subject the officers so offending to a fine, on conviction, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

On the petition of five or more citizens of the county, stating under oath that they verily believe that frauds will be practiced at the election about to be held in any district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of said county, if in session, or if not, a judge thereof in vacation, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the county to act as overseers, who shall be selected from different political parties, where the inspectors belong to different parties, and where both inspectors belong to the same political party both of the overseers shall be taken from the opposite political party: said overseers shall have the right to be present with the officers of the election during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted and the returns made out and signed by the election officers; to keep a list of voters, if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witness under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said elections, and to examine his papers produced, and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers so selected and appointed every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties; and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present, and perform their duties as aforesaid, or if they shall be driven away from the polls by violence and intimidation, all the votes polled at such election district may be rejected by any tribunal trying a contest under said election; *Provided*, That no person signing the petition shall be appointed an overseer.

That the citizens of this state temporarily in the service of the state or of the United States government, on clerical or other duty, and who do not vote where thus employed, shall not be thereby deprived of the right to vote in their several election districts if otherwise duly qualified.

XV AMENDMENT CONSTITUTION U. S.

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

"SEC. 2. The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

In accordance with the provision of the 8th section of an act entitled "A further supplement to the election Laws of this Commonwealth," I publish the following:

WHEREAS, By the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "an act to amend the several acts heretofor passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces, and for other purposes," and approved March 3d, 1865, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof;

And whereas, Persons not citizens of the United States are not, under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania qualified electors of this Commonwealth

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judge or inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress approved March 3d, 1865, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any such judge and inspectors of election, or any one of them shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth; he shall for each offence, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment is the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, shall, at any election hereafter to be held in this commonwealth, vote, or tender to the officers thereof, and offer to vote, a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth, shall for each offence be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this act in case of officers of election receiving any such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SECTION 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons, deprived of citizenship or disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, or shall persuade, or advise, any such officer to receive any ballot, or ballots, from any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as provided in the second section of this act in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

Particular attention is directed to the first section of the Act of Assembly, passed the 30th day of March A. D., 1866, entitled "An Act regulating the manner of Voting at all Elections, in the several counties of this Commonwealth;"

"That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby, hereafter, authorized and required to vote, by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and be labelled outside "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace all the names of State officers voted for and be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member, and members of Assembly, if voted for and members of Congress, if voted for, and labelled "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, }
HARRISBURG, Pa., August 27, 1870 }

To the County Commissioners and Sheriff of the County of Huntingdon.

WHEREAS, the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

"SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

And whereas, The Congress of the United States, on the 31st day of March, 1870, passed an act, entitled "*An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes,*" the first and second sections of which are as follows:

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all citizens of the United States, who are, or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any Constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or Territory, or by, or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding."

"SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constitution or law, persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

And whereas, It is declared by the second section of the VIth article of the Constitution of the United States, that "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, * * * * anything *in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary, notwithstanding.*"

And whereas, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 6th day of April, A. D., 1870, passed an act, entitled, "A further supplement to the act relating to the elections in this Commonwealth," the tenth section of which provides as follows:

"SECTION 10. That so much of every act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed: and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved seventeenth April, 1869, entitled, "An Act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," and when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth."

And whereas, It is my constitutional and official duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed;" and it has come to my knowledge that sundry assessors and registers of voters have refused, and are refusing to assess and register divers colored male citizens of lawful age, and otherwise qualified as electors:

NOW, THEREFORE, In consideration of the premises the county Commissioners of said county are hereby notified and directed to instruct the several assessors and registers of voters therein, to obey and conform to the requirements of said constitutional amendment and laws; and the Sheriff of said county is hereby authorized and required to publish in his election proclamation for the next ensuing elections, the herein recited constitutional amendment, act of Congress, and act of the Legislature, to the end that the same may be known, executed and obeyed by all assessors, registers of voters, election officers and others, and that the rights and privileges guaranteed thereby may be secured to all the citizens of this Commonwealth entitled to the same.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, the day and year first above written.

[SEAL.]

ATTEST: JNO. W. GEARY.
F JORDAN, Secretary of Commonwealth.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on FRIDAY, 19th of DECEMBER, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Given under my hand, at Huntingdon, the 18th day of November, A. D., 1873, and of the independence of the United States, the ninety-eighth.

AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.

Huntingdon, Nov. 16, 1873.

Miscellaneous.

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LIVER
LIVER TAKE
LIVER TAKE
LIVER TAKE
REGULATOR! REGULATOR!
REGULATOR! REGULATOR!
REGULATOR! REGULATOR!

This unrivalled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

For FORTY YEARS it has proved its great value in all diseases of the Liver, Bowels and Kidneys. Thousands of the good and great in all parts of the country vouch for its wonderful and peculiar power in purifying the Blood, stiululating the torpid Liver and Bowels, and imparting new Life and Vigor to the whole system. *Simmon's Liver Regulator* is acknowledged to have no equal as a

LIVER MEDICINE.

It contains four medical elements, never united in the same happy propyrtion in any other preparation, viz: a gentle Cathartic, a wonderful Tonic, an unexceptionable Alterative and a certain Corrective of all impurities of the body. Such signal success has attended its use, that it is now regarded as the

GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC

for Liver Compolint and prinful offspring thereof, to wit: Dyspepsia, Constipation, Jaundice, Billious attacks, Sick Headache, Colic, Depression of Spirits, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, &c., &c.

Regulate the Liver and prevent

CHILLS AND FEVER.

Simmons' Liver Regulator
Is manufactured only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.

Price $1.00 per package; sent by mail, postage paid, $1.04. Prepared ready for use $1.00 and $1.50.

For sale by
JOHN READ & SONS,
Huntingdon, Pa.
June 11, 1873-1y.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

(*Formerly with* H. T. HELMBOLD.)

KEARNEY'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, is the only known Remedy for Brights Disease and has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given, Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and inflamation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitution of both Sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Loss of power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Flushing of the Body, Eruption of the Face, Palid Countenance, Lassitude of the System, etc.

In many affections peculiar to ladies, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy—As in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus state of the Tterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent Physicians and Midwives for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes and all ages.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Cures Diseases Arising from Imprudences, Habits of Dissipation, etc., in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, Allaying Pain and Inflamation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous matter.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

$1.00 per bottle or six bottles for $5.00, delivere, to any address, secure from observation. Sold by druggists everywhere. Prepared by

KEARNEY & CO., 104 Duane St., N. Y.

to whom all letters for information should be addressed. Sold by John Read & Sons. feb5,'73-1y

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT the Journal Office at Philadelphia prices

Miscellaneous.

DIPLOMA,

AWARDED BY THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

To J. W. McKEE,
FOR
EMBROIDERING AND FLUTING MACHINES.

"It is ingenious and will meet the wants of every matron in the land."

EXHIBITION OF 1872.

JOHN E. GAVITT, Rec. Secy. F. A. BARNARD, Prest.
SAMUEL D. TILLMAN, Corresponding Secy.
NEW YORK, November 20, 1872.

This simple and ingenious machine is as perfect as the Sewing Machine, and is fast becoming popular with ladies, in the place of expensive Needle-work, its work being much more handsome, requiring less time and not one tenth part the expense. No lady's toilet is now complete without it. A Machine with illustrated circular and full instructions sent on receipt of $2, or finished in silver plate for $2.75.

Address, THE McKEE MANUFACTURING CO.,
309 Broadway, New York.
AGENTS WANTED.

DARTS from the Devil; or Cupid Abused. A Book just issued, exposing the "PERSONALS" that have appeared in the New York Newspapers; their history and lesson. Stylish Villains fully exposed. Advertisements from desperate men to beautiful women; Clandestine meetings; how frustrated; The history of the Goodrich Tragedy the result of a "personal." Description of Living Broadway Statues. Exposes social corruption. Sent on receipt of 50 cents. Address, Unique Printing House, 36 Versey St., New York.

THE Beckwith $20 Portable Family Sewing Machine, on 30 Days Trial; many advantages over all. Satisfaction guaranteed, or $20 dollars refunded. Sent complete, with full directions. Beckwith Sewing Machine Company, 862 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR RUPTURE
A most Important Invention. Sold by The Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City It retains Rupture absolutely in ease and comfort, night and day, at all times, and under all circumstances, without any exception whatever in any case, and should never be taken off during the short time requisite to effect a permanent cure. Sent by mail. Circulars free. Any Druggist or Physician will order this new Truss for you without charge
May7,'73-eowly.

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE.

FREE FROM ALCOHOL.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medical properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of the disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflamation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Billious Diseases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

If men will enjoy good health, let them use Vinegar Bitters as a medicine, and avoid the use of alchoholic stimulants in every form.

Grateful Thousands proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Billious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with Vinegar Bitters. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Head-ache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Billious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of the Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional diseases, Walker's Vinegar Bitters have shown heir great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For inflamatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Billious, Remittant and Intermittant Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Goldbeaters and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, sore Eyes, Erysipe-Itch, Scrufs, Discolorations of the skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists & Gen'l Agts., San Francisco, California & cor. of Washington and Charlton sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.
Sept.10,1872-comly.

SPOKES, RIMS, PLOW & HANDLES
JOHN G. DAVIS & SON.
UNION SPOKE WORKS,
S. W. Cor. Leopard and Otter St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
☞ Send for Price List. ☜
July16,1873-1y.

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PLAIN PRINTING,

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GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

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HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, GLASS, SALT, PLASTER, CEMENT, OAKUM, PITCH, &C., &C.

WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.
Cash paid for all kinds of grain.

White Pine and Hemlock Lumber of all sizes. Boards, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Flooring, Siding, Sash, Door Frames, &c., &c., constantly on hand.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

Antracite, Gas and Bituminous Coal, by the Ton, Car or Boat Load. Feb.26,1873.

GRAND DEPOT FOR NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS JUST OPENED A SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS THAT CAN'T BE BEAT IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY

CALL AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.
Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

NICHOLAS C. DECKER,

One door east of the Washington Hotel.

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots Shoes, Hats and Caps, of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CLOTHING,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. apr2-1y.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS. OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS
March 8, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Miffl

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.
Jan. 18, '71.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
FANCY AND
TOILET ARTICLES,
NOTIONS,
TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
PURE WINES,
RYE WHISKEY,
COGNAC BRANDY, ETC.

Ten per cent. discount on all medicines.

Corner Third and Allegheny streets, opposite Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. 12feb.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

BENJAMIN JACOBS,

Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Buildin

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

Miscellaneous.

THE STERLING ORGAN.

30 TO 40 PER CENT.

saved by purchasing the Sterling Organ, which for beauty in design, purity, power and sweetness of tone, has few or no equals. It is unrivalled for varied and beautiful musical effects, prompt response to the touch, and ease and elasticity of action.

They are acknowledged by all musicians who have examined them, to be far in advance of any other. Call and examine prices before purchasing elsewhere, as I will not be undersold, and can afford to make large reductions in prices to buyers.

☞ This instrument is warranted for five years.
Call or address
MISS ANNIE M. SKEES,
Music Teacher,
No. 419, Moore Street,
Huntingdon, Pa.
June18,'73tf.

Miscellaneous.

WISTAR'S BALSAM

OF

WILD CHERRY!

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

CONSUMPTION!

and acknowledged by many prominent physicians to be the most Reliable Preparation ever introduced for the RELIEF and CURE of all

LUNG COMPLAINTS.

This well known remedy is offered to the public, sanctioned by the experience of over forty years, and when resorted to in season seldom fails to effect a speedy cure of
Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Pains or Soreness in the Chest or Side, Bleeding at the Lungs, Liver Complaint, &c.

CONSUMPTION

CAN BE

CURED

by a timely resort to this Standard Remedy, as is proved by hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry

does not dry up a Cough and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most preparations, but it loosens and cleanses the lungs and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

THIS HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Should be in the hands of every family and individual, as its prompt use for a slight cough or cold will cause immediate relief, while cases of long standing and apparently incurable character often yield to its wonderful curative powers, and its great adaptation to the wants of man when affl cted.

CLERGYMEN, LAWYERS, SINGERS,

and all those whose occupation requires an unusual exercise of the vocal organs, will find this the only preparation which will effectually and instantaneously relieve their difficulties.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Remember that the genuine Wistar's Balsam has on the outside wrapper the signature of "I. BUTTS," and the printed name of the proprietors, "SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, BOSTON." All others are base imitations. Examine the wrapper carefully before purchasing.

PREPARED BY
SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston,
And sold by dealers generally.
August6,1873,eewly.

LUKE REILLY.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BREAD, CAKES, PIES,
CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALER IN

GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

W. BUCHANAN J. M. BUCHANAN

BUCHANAN & SON

509 HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

We have the the largest, cheapest and best assortment of

COOKING STOVES

West of Philadelphia. We constantly keep on hand

SPEARS',
CALORIFIC,
EXCELSIOR,
OLIVE BRANCH,
PENN,
MORNING LIGHT,
COTTAGE,
STAR, and the
REGULATOR.

EVERY STOVE WARRANTED

WOOD and WILLOW WARE,
JAPANESE WARE,
TIN AND PAINTED WARE,
TOLEDO PUMPS,
ETC., ETC., ETC. ETC.

Persons going to housekeeping can get everything they need, from a clothes pin to a cooking stove.

ROOFING, SPOUTING & JOB WORK

done at short notice. Give us a call and we feel satisfied you can save money. 10april.

J. E. SMUCKER. PHILIP BRWON.

SMUCKER & BROWN

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS OF FURNITURE.

They beg leave to inform the trade and public generally, that they employ the largest number of hands, and the largest Factory and Stock of Furniture in Central Pennsylvania. They manufacture all kinds of Parlor, Sitting-room, Chamber Suits and Kitchen Furniture.

We propose to and will sell, to the trade and public as cheap as they can purchase anywhere in the State. Steam Furniture Factory, Nos. 613, 615, 617 and 619, Mifflin street, Office and Sale Rooms, Nos. 617½ and 618, Penn street.
May14,'73-1y.

E. BARTOL. | W. C. BARTOL. | J. MARCH. | DAVID MINGLE.

BARTOL & CO,

[*Lately Franklin Manufacturing Company.*]

Manufactures Flooring, Siding, Doors, Sash, Shutters, Blinds, Moulding, Scroll Work, Counters, Shelving, Wood Turnings, Hubbs, Spokes, Bent Work, Forks, Rakes, Brooms, Pick, and Hammer Handles, all kinds of Furniture, &c. Our Machinery the very best quality and giving our entire being of attention to the business we are able to manufacture all of the aboved named articles, as well as many others, in the best style and always promptly.

All orders addressed to
BARTOL, KENNEDY & CO.,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
will receive our immediate attention. Price list furnished when desired.
Lumber taken in exchange for all kinds of work.
Jan. 31, 1871.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS'.
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
CONRAD MEYERS'
AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.
MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
" Melodeons for 70 " "

All Instruments warranted for five years.

Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,
E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
2nd floor of Leister's new building.
January 4, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE *CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c*, is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dows' Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond
March 15. tf.

STAGE LINE
From Spruce Creek to Centre Hall, every day, (except Sunday), leaving Spruce Creek at 9 o'clock, A. M., and returning at 3 o'clock, P. M.
jany,-7013] H. McMANIGILL.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.
WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.
WILLIAM AFRICA.
Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(*West end of the Diamond*)

HUNTINGDON. PA.

Customer work made to order. in a neat and durable manner.
GEO. SHAFFER.
Jan. 4. '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY
VARIETY OF
LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS AND BELTING.
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan.1,1873-1y.

GOOD FITS!

SHOEMAKING!

We manufacture to order all kinds of Ladies' and Gents' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., of the best material the market produces, and at the shortest possible notice. Persons from the country can be accommodated with our own manufacturing by giving a few hours notice.

All kinds of repairing neatly done.

For past favors accept our sincere thanks.
D. HERTZLER & BRO.,
408 Allegheny St.,
Opposite B. T. Depot
juue26tf Huntingdon, Pa,

Miscellaneous.

1873. 1873.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT LOWEST PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,
IN
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the ooms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

I have also the Agency for the Orignal HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.
JAMES A. BROWN.
Feb.14,1872.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description and turned work in all its varieties. Their mil being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address
T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.
Jan. 4, '71.

WM. WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURER OF
MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.
HEADSTONES, &C.,
HUNTINGDON, PA
PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,
MOULDINGS, &C!
ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Jan. 4, '71.

HOFFMAN & SKEESE, Manufacturers of all kinds of CHAIRS, and dealers in PARLOR and KITCHEN FURNITURE, corner of Fifth and Washington streets, Huntingdon, Pa. All articles will be sold cheap. Particular and prompt attention given to repairing. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. [jan.15,'73y